

# THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

Bankers' Gazette, Commercial Times, Railway Monitor, and Insurance Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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## The Chronicle.

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### FOREIGN CAPITAL AND SPECIE PAYMENTS.

AMONG the causes of those frequent anomalous and irregular movements in gold and foreign exchange, which have recently perplexed the invention and contradicted the theories of our writers on currency inflation, a prominent place must be assigned to the rapid and accelerating tendency of British capital towards this country.

Before the close of the war the desire of our foreign creditors was to draw down their balances. Now the disposition is the other way, and of course the change is especially operative on our commercial relations with Great Britain. In all our attempts to forecast the future price of gold and the effect of large prospective issues of currency therefore, we shall do well to remember that there is this unknown factor entering into all our computations, and disturbing, if not invalidating, most of our conclusions.

This tendency of foreign capital to seek investment here has been made a prominent topic of discussion in Wall street in consequence of the fact that on Tuesday, by the Scotia, several English gentlemen of eminence in financial circles, arrived here, and are now making a tour through the country partly for pleasure; but chiefly, as is supposed, to examine its resources, and find out lucrative employment for the vast accumulations of surplus funds which are seeking foreign borrowers in Lombard Street.

Now, we do not wish to attach too much importance to the current rumors as to the intentions of the party of gentlemen to whom we have referred. It is possible that their views and investigations will be directed chiefly to Canada; and in this country more to the South than to the West. But however this may be we may rest assured that during the next year an increasing current of foreign capital will continually flow into the various enterprises for developing our productive power and increasing our national wealth. With our vast material resources, our gold and silver, our mountains of iron, and our inexhaustible stores of mineral wealth beneath the soil, and of agricultural wealth upon it the waste of the war will soon be compensated; and the inventive genius, persistent energy and amazing force of our national character will be more gloriously illustrated by the triumphs of peace than by the trophies of war. In the rapid growth which will thus be developed we may, perhaps, find the path to specie payments and a sound currency freed from some of its perils, and rendered less prolific of panics and financial embarrassments than even the more sanguine of our well informed statesmen venture at present to expect.

### HINTS FROM MR. McCULLOCH'S LAST REPORT.

Our national debt now amounts to no less than 2,757 millions of dollars, and the probability that it will soon reach 3,000 millions or more, has in certain quarters produced vague fears of repudiation. These fears are unworthy a moment's notice from sensible men. In a country whose public debt has been twice paid off, whose national spirit is so high, and their national honor so zealously guarded, it can never happen that any great party shall spring up making repudiation its watchword. For we may be well assured, that should such a blind policy ever be carried out, its results would make of the nation such a conspicuous monument of disaster, disruption, and ruin as would, through all time, deter any other people in either hemisphere from following the memorable example.

For the first time since the commencement of the war, we find the interest account of our public debt smaller than at

the close of the preceding month. Mr. McCulloch's official statement, which we give in full elsewhere, shows that the aggregate interest on the 1st September was \$138,031,628, and on the 1st August \$139,262,468. The decrease is accounted for by the fact, that the Treasury has been paying off more old certificates of indebtedness than it has issued of new ones, and that the ordinary disbursements last month were unusually light; while the receipts were large from internal revenue, as well as from sales of ships, war materials, cotton, and other government property. It would have been much to be regretted if the publication of this satisfactory statement of the debt had been omitted. The effect on the national credit is already seen in the upward impulse to the prices of government securities. At the Stock Exchange, however, we get but an imperfect and partial view of the anxiety and interest with which, in every home throughout the land, the growth of our national debt and the fluctuations of the public credit are loathed. The debt is the people's debt, and the people feel that they have a right to know all about it.

Now that the war is over therefore, and no valid reasons exist for any secrecy, it is of the highest possible importance that full publicity be given to all the financial movements of the Government. The Secretary of the Treasury may or may not be compelled by law to give any monthly statement of the public debt, but it is enough that the people wish it, and will not otherwise be satisfied. To withhold it is to make a place for murmuring, and to give a factitious importance to rumors damaging to the national credit. Of the currency indeed, the opinion prevails that a weekly statement should be issued until the resumption of specie payments, and that this statement should show the aggregates of the compound interest notes of the various dates. The check of publicity cannot be too jealously guarded in so vital a matter as the currency, but it may be doubted whether a weekly publication of the currency returns is at present practicable. The necessity of frequent official statements is illustrated by the mischievous effects of the report lately current in Wall-street, that the government paper money was augmenting in amount, and we are happy to be able on official authority to repeat the contradiction we gave to this rumor last week.

General Spinner, the Treasurer of the United States, in a letter to the *Evening Post* says positively that no legal tender notes have recently been issued except "in exchange for such as have run from six months to a year, and in this way over three hundred thousand dollars in accrued interest has already been saved to the Government." The fact that the aggregate currency has not augmented is also obvious from the tabular report of the debt, the aggregate of legal tenders and fractional currency showing a small decline instead of an increase.

One of the gratifying features in the report before us is the increase of the 5 per cent temporary loan. The objection raised to the farther increase of the short obligations of the Government, we think is unworthy of the attention it has received. It has been plausibly urged that the temporary debt and shorter obligations of the Treasury have seldom caused any but salutary embarrassment to the head of the Treasury; and they certainly have prevented a great deal of bad financiering. No Secretary of the Treasury can long violate the maxims of sound conservative finance without receiving trouble from the temporary debt. Here is one of the great safety-valves of our financial machine; one of our safeguards against panics, explosions and general bankruptcy; one of the reasons why our colossal system has astonished alike its traducers and its friends by standing so firm and working so well.

Among the less satisfactory changes in the state of the debt we notice that the one year certificates of indebtedness have been reduced by 21 millions, and it is supposed that a large amount will mature this month. While the Treasury is filling so rapidly from the Internal Revenue, no immediate trouble is caused by this rapid paying off of our temporary debt. But within a fortnight the income tax will have been paid in. The receipts from taxes will fall off. And the other claims on the Treasury will be as pressing and as clamorous as ever. Still by prudent and timely arrangements all inconvenient pressure may be prevented, and the necessity averted for adopting a makeshift policy. It is true, as has been claimed, that Mr. McCulloch is not in want of funds just now. But the money market is invitingly easy. He will in a few weeks need more than he will then be receiving from the taxes. Either, when that time arrives, some of the public creditors must go unpaid, or money must be raised; and raised, perhaps, with less ease than now.

But what shape ought the new loan to assume? Ten-forties have been proposed, and, of course, they might be offered, but no market could be found for them, except at a discount so heavy as not to be thought of for our long gold-bearing bonds. Seven-thirties are popular, and may, perhaps, have to be resorted to, though with 830 millions recently issued and now pressing on the market it is of doubtful expediency to make a new issue until those now out have been more thoroughly "shaken down." At any rate, either by inviting voluntary public bids; by offering our securities at a fixed price through National Banks; or by the aid of Mr. Jay Cooke, who, notwithstanding his blunders, when he attempts to teach political economy, fills well the humbler office of Treasury Agent, we shall be able, as soon as we need the funds, to negotiate with ease a new series of Seven-thirties, or some similar currency bearing bonds, convertible at maturity into long gold bearing securities.

Until Congress meets and another loan is authorized, however, none of these bonds can be issued, except in exchange for interest-bearing Treasury notes, or short obligations of the Government. Now, as such a negotiation would expand the currency, by animating dormant harmless paper money and converting it into an active inflating agent, it must prove to be a mischievous expedient. At this moment, then there seems to be but one unobjectionable resource, and we shall probably find that the Secretary of the Treasury needs no other for the supply of all his probable wants prior to the meeting of Congress. We refer to the proposed disbursements at a fixed price of certificates of indebtedness in addition to those paid out to creditors. One hundred and fifty millions of these securities, in the present state of the money market, could be easily kept afloat. At present they are extremely scarce and, if offered on fair terms, might gradually be absorbed with equal advantage to the Treasury and to the public.

#### CANAL TOLLS AND WESTERN TRANSPORTATION.

THE proposition to enlarge the canals of Canada has already been introduced into the Provincial Parliament, and the friends of the measure predict that the work will be authorized. We receive the announcement, however, with some allowance. Canada is already struggling under a heavy debt, and is in no condition to engage in expensive public works. Those works, if constructed, cannot be a source of considerable revenue. If tolls should be imposed on the transportation, of sufficient amount to remunerate the province for the outlay, or even its interest, the effect would be to confine the transportation to the United States.

The speakers at the last Commercial Convention at Detroit were especially vehement in their denunciations of the levy-



ing of tolls upon Western products. The Canal policy of the State of New York was made the topic of severe censure. They seemed to demand that the State should expend millions upon millions to open for them avenues of trade, and to object to any tax in return. In this spirit, was enunciated the menace of the Detroit Convention expressed in the following resolution:

*Resolved*.—That the State of New York, geographically located on the highway of commerce between the great chain of lakes and the seaboard, having within her borders the metropolis of the nation, is bound by every consideration of interest and true policy, and the courtesy she owes her sister States, to improve and enlarge the shortest water communication between the lakes and tide-water; failing to do so she must not complain if a portion of her great inland commerce shall be directed through other and cheaper channels of communication.

We are now assured that Canada will do for the men of the West what New York has not done. Why so, we do not perceive. What is demanded is, such enlargement of canals as will make every town on the lakes equivalent to seaport towns, enabling ships to load at them, perform voyages to Europe and make return trips, without breaking bulk at any place on the seaboard or elsewhere on their route. Canada can have no more interest than the State of New York in such commerce as that. She has no millions to expend without adequate return; and our Western forwarders seem to object to paying tolls. On that account, despite the fact that vessels of fourteen feet draught can be built, which would carry out 40,000 bushels of grain, and bring back return freight and passengers, the superior facilities enjoyed by seaports will enable them to maintain the advantage over the ambitious towns on the inland lakes.

We are, therefore, of the opinion that this movement in the Canadian Parliament is only designed for effect elsewhere. It would make a good pretext for demanding legislation of Congress and the Legislature of New York, in order that Canada may not take away from us the carrying trade. But with a State debt of fifty millions, and a county debt of near one hundred millions, added to a national debt of three thousand millions, we suspect that it will require a lobby power of unusual momentum to ensure success.

We have doubted the policy, at the present time at least, of incurring a heavy expenditure for these purposes. The facilities now existing are abundantly adequate. As declared by Hon. John V. L. Pruyn at the Detroit Convention, not more than half the work and agencies on the Erie Canal are employed, and for some time past they have been employed at a positive loss. These works have never been tested to their fullest capacity. Besides the dimensions of the canal have been increased, one-seventh, this very year. The prices of transportation are so low that business is not remunerative.

The debates at that Convention did not furnish any answer to this. Yet if boats cannot do business at remunerative rates on the canals of New York, they will be equally unable in Canada; and we cannot see, therefore, sufficient reason for breaking down the canal policy of this State to enable the carrying out of any chimerical project of cheaper transportation.

The speeches at the Detroit Convention, as is usual on such occasions, were full of references to extreme cases of hardship, as though they were the rule. Mr. Aspinall, president of the Board of Trade at Detroit, made the following assertion:

*"The West has long felt the exorbitant transfer charges and tax levied by the State of New York upon its products passing through the Erie canal, which are assessed, regardless of the demand or value of the property at the place of destination, which together often-times exceeds the canal and Hudson river freight to New York, or lake transportation of one thousand miles, sometimes equaling the latter and the ocean freight from New York together, or even what the Western farmer realizes on the coarse grain at the place of production."*

Since the publication of the proceedings of the conven-

tion, this declaration has been publicly denied by Mr. Benton, the Auditor of the Canal Department of the State of New York, and a correspondence has been published.

To sustain his declarations, Mr. Aspinall refers to a report current some years since of the burning of Indian corn for fuel in the western states; also that corn in Illinois, growing within five miles of a railroad, had been offered for five cents a bushel, and the offer declined; and declares that this state of things will certainly occur again in the event of the prevalence of like causes.

How far such examples are in point, is not easy to determine. It is not probable that there was any extensive consumption of corn for fuel, even at the time to which Mr. Aspinall refers; and it is still less probable that "like causes" will again occur. It certainly does not argue favorably for the enterprise of any farmer that he will wastefully destroy his crops or sell them for an unremunerative price, when he has the means of employing them to better advantage. Cattle could be reared for market; and butter could be manufactured, which is always sure of sale. There is no excuse for such shiftlessness; and we have no hesitation to declare that the individuals of whom the gentleman speaks, were not from "Yankeeland" or the State of New York.

We have little patience with such arguments. Here is a class of men owning a soil more productive than can easily be imagined, who, instead of exhibiting energy and forethought to make their labor and its products lucrative, will sit lazily down, and call on the General Government and the Legislatures of other States to furnish them gratuitously or nearly so, with means of conveying their products to a distant market, so that they can realize a profit.

The answer of Mr. Benton to these demands is exactly in point:

*"The trade of the Western States is important to our State and her commercial metropolis, but not so important that our people will ever consent to pay two or three millions of taxes annually to retain that trade and maintain the canals. When it comes to that, and come it will when the canals fail to give a revenue equal to their support, then the Western shipper may have the privilege of sending his products to market by canals owned by corporations."*

Western farmers have two resources, two modes by which to put their shoulders to the wheel before invoking aid from a distance. They can do what their representatives in Congress have often compelled Eastern men to do, change their business. Instead of raising grain for a capricious foreign market, they can produce beef and butter, which are sure to be always in demand and are less exhausting to the soil. If this is not agreeable let them contribute the means themselves to build railroads and ship canals to those points which they have reason to suppose will provide them with the required market. Eastern capitalists, if they do it for them, will expect profit. If a State does it, she will require tolls. Western capitalists, if they do it, will have all the profits to themselves, without contributing to the treasury of other States or the pockets of foreign stockholders.

As for the charge made by Mr. Aspinall, with a double aspirate against the State of New York, it is sufficient to remark that the highest rate of toll on a barrel of flour—two hundred and sixteen pounds—from Buffalo to Albany, three hundred and fifty-two miles, has not exceeded twenty-three cents since 1851. In the year 1861 the tolls on a bushel of wheat from Buffalo to the Hudson barely exceeded five cents. Lake freights from Chicago to Buffalo on wheat averaged eleven and a half cents a bushel; and the freight charge from Buffalo to New York was ten and a half cents a bushel. The highest rate of toll charged on Western produce since 1850 has not exceeded three mills per 1,000 pounds per mile. The highest lake freight in 1861, from Chicago to Buffalo, was 26 cents per bushel on wheat, and the highest canal and river freight to New York was nearly 25 cents, exclusive of tolls.

The Legislature of Indiana addressed a communication on the subject to the Legislature of New York; but the principal cause of complaint rested, it will be seen, with the forwarders west of Buffalo.

But there is a higher law in the matter. Trade will find avenues to the points where demand shall attract it. It is of little use to force products where such demand does not exist. For example, little grain goes this year to England. It would not find a market if it should be carried there. Good sense dictates, therefore, that the energies of our people shall be directed toward making a market in other directions, in the Southern States, for example, and in changing production from coarse grain, which is not now wanted in so large quantities, to butter, cheese and beef, articles which are in active demand.

Besides the railroad companies are now making arrangements to furnish the West with facilities for transporting their product to market with as little cost and delay as possible. Lines from St. Louis and Cincinnati to New York will soon be open. These will be preferable to canals, which for more than half the year will not be navigable. Competition will determine the prices and ensure all the cheapness practicable. This is in accordance with the spirit of the age, when canals are going out of date as being too slow for the exigencies of trade.

#### THE PIERS AND SLIPS OF NEW YORK.

THE commerce of the city of New York now amounts to about four hundred millions of dollars *per annum*; and with the restoration of peace, the increase of population and productive industry, as well as enlarged facilities for transportation, it may be expected to increase steadily for an indefinite series of years. The utmost efforts should, therefore, be put forth, not only to ensure that increase, but to preserve and protect what is already possessed. For it must be acknowledged, that, in these respects, the city of New York is fearfully derelict. With the East River on one side, and on the other the estuary at the mouth of the Hudson, there is scarcely a pier, wharf, or dock suitable for the wants of its trade.

This subject for many years has engaged the attention of our leading merchants, the Chamber of Commerce, the Harbor Commissioners, and of Committees of the Common Council and State Legislature. Reports have been made setting forth the facts as they existed in the fullest manner.

Hon. Cheney Ames, of the Senate of New York thus forcibly delineated the condition of the Harbor:

"This country, which aspires to hold the trident of commerce, and which now has it nearly within its grasp, has not a single warehouse or pier, dock or wharf, public or private, in its commercial metropolis where merchandise or passengers can be landed with safety and despatch. This condition of things should not be permitted to continue longer."

"Our country is about to enter upon a career of commercial activity, which shall distance the enterprise and baffle the competition of all commercial rivals. The death struck rebellion is now powerless to vex the track of commerce or divert its course from our shores. It has also served to display to ourselves, and to an astonished world the marvelous resources of the Republic. Our naval force surpassing in magnitude that of the vaunted mistress of the seas, is and will be a sufficient guaranty for the protection of merchandise, whether on the ocean or in the harbor, over which our flag is hoisted. Our vast coasting trade is to be revived to more than its former magnitude, under the exclusive influence of Northern capital and energy. New York will absorb it all; and that, combined with the carrying trade of the world so largely enjoyed by the American shipowners prior to the rebellion, and which we had not a dozen war-vessels to protect our adventurous commercial marine, will make the bay of New York the harbor of ten thousand marts, and advance that city to a successful rivalry with London, with London, with whom it will dispute the title of the commercial metropolis of the world.

"Nothing, in my judgment, can contribute so much to that result as the establishment of a suitable system of docks, piers and warehouses. The French Government expended at Cherbourg alone, as early as 1784, fifteen millions of dollars for docks; and recently the Emperor has lavished the treasury of France to enlarge and complete them. Great Britain has expended within fifty years, to perfect her system, over two hundred millions of dollars."

The Committee of the Board of Aldermen of New York

on Wharves, Piers and Slips, made a report in March, 1863, declaring that the present wharf accommodations are so sadly deficient both in character and extent, as to require immediately for immediate action, with a view of deriving some more comprehensive and general plan of affording to the commercial wants and requirements of the city the requisite facilities for the immense shipping business daily transacted. The report goes on to speak of the present condition of the matter:

"Reflection is lost in amazement in contemplating the dire calamities certain to result by reason of negligence or indifference on the part of the municipal authorities of this city, to the vast interests connected with the protection and perpetuation of the inestimable natural advantages vouchsafed to us in the formation of the harbor and its adaptation to the accommodation of the boundless enterprise so characteristic of our mercantile marine. Is it not worse than criminal to permit, nay, to authorize and direct the building of structures from the shores of the island out into the stream, \* \* \* which are positive obstructions to the navigation of the adjacent waters, and which, if continued, will inevitably result in the total destruction of the natural and invaluable commercial advantages enjoyed by the city?"

The report goes on to say:

"An unaccountable apathy, if not criminal neglect, has governed the authorities of this city, since its incorporation, in legislating upon this subject. The city of New York, the first in the Western Hemisphere, the third in the civilized world in point of population and wealth, and possessed of commercial advantages as a city far superior to any in either hemisphere, is not in possession of a single wharf or pier that is not built of wood, in the most imperfect manner—mere temporary structures, and every one of them a positive detriment to the navigation of the waters of the surrounding rivers, and likely to result in the destruction of the unrivalled natural facilities of the harbor."

The Legislature of 1855, appointed a Commission, of which the present collector, Hon. Preston King, was a member, to investigate this subject. Able engineers were employed to aid; and the report was the fullest confirmation of what is here declared by the committee of the Board of Aldermen. So the evil has been amply displayed, but no remedy proposed or applied.

A prominent source of mischief to the harbor under our present system is the filling up of the slips from the deposits of the sewers. The piers obstruct the flow of water along the shores of the city and prevent the tide from properly washing them. The water in the slips is stagnant as a pool. The sewers have their outlets in this still water, depositing tons of the vilest refuse and filth from the city, privy deposits from the house-sewers, and the washings of earthy matters and garbage from the street gutters. This mass is mixed and thoroughly incorporated as it travels along the main sewers to the rivers, where it is emptied to settle into the quiet water, there to remain and accumulate in enormous volume, and shallowing the water till its lessened depth compels dredging. The annual expenditure for this purpose is about \$25,000.

We might dilate here upon the pestiferous character of this foul accumulation in our slips. It lies there fermenting and frothing like yeast, setting free the most noxious and insupportable odors. These are carried by the breeze to every part of the city, and their prevalence in summer constitutes a positive nuisance. As a cause of mortality it cannot be denounced too energetically. It is a breeder of cholera, dysentery, typhus, and the most malignant diseases in short, that exist on earth.

The municipal authorities have been bitterly denounced for the continuance of the present system of wharves and piers, and their failure to devise some suitable and adequate system of structures in their place. But in extenuation of this negligence, it should be considered that the power of the city to erect piers has been conferred by the State, loaded with the condition of rates of wharfage so low as not to warrant the proper expenditure. Besides, the whole authority in the matter is liable at any time to be assumed by the General Government, under that clause of the Federal Constitution empowering Congress to regulate commerce, and levy



and collect imposts. All these, the City, State, and National Government have given the matter attention; but, thus far, have failed to adopt a permanent system, because no plan was suggested which did not involve objections apparently insurmountable.

The result has been that all the commerce of the port of New York, constituting three-fourths of the commerce of the whole country, is transacted upon rotten wooden piers, narrow and uncovered, where there can be no shelter for merchandise from the weather; besides losses from fire, thieving etc., all which are burdens upon trade, enriching neither the Municipal or National Treasury. There should be, and must be, an entire renovation of the system. It does not, however, seem practicable to adopt either of the plans now followed in English ports.

The piers at Liverpool consist of walls of solid masonry projecting from the shore out into the water. We have not the water-room for this purpose; and, besides, its adoption would eventuate in the destruction of the Hudson River for commercial purposes. What encroachments have been already made in the way of "made land," and what are now being made on the New Jersey side by the Central Railroad of that State, already tell fearfully on the navigation of that river; while the harbor is so greatly filled up that vessels that formerly could come up to the piers and go out again without difficulty have now to be dragged out with tugs. The Liverpool system, if adopted here, it will be seen would perpetuate all the abuses of the present one.

In London the plan has been adopted of excavating basins from the shore into the land. But this cannot be done in New York, except it shall be found to be absolutely necessary. The narrowness of the island precludes such an undertaking; and the expenditure would be enormous.

The point to be gained here is the continued use of piers extending out into the river as at present, with the disadvantages obviated which have been remarked. There should be no obstruction of the flow of the tide or breakwater of any kind. At the last session of the Legislature of the State this matter was discussed in the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, by several of the Pilot Commissioners, and by some of our best engineers. An act was passed to provide for the completion of the extending the battery, and also, at the instance of Senators Ames, a second one to test, by practical experiment, the plan of one Mr. T. Burrows Hyde, for a new system of piers. This consists in the erection of iron tubular columns three or four feet in diameter, to be filled with concrete, upon which the piers shall be constructed. There will be ample opportunity afforded in this way for the tides to flow without obstruction clear up to the very bulkheads. It is also proposed by Mr. Hyde to erect on these piers, iron warehouses several stories high, the lower one of which shall be open on all sides, and the others inclosed and provided with hoistways, elevators, etc., required in loading and unloading vessels. This plan, if successful, would supersede to a large extent the necessity of warehouses at a distance from the shore, and at the same time greatly facilitate the landing and transshipment of goods, add to the dispatch of trade, protect from risk of fires, do away with river thieves, as well as much of the expense of cartage—in short, it would quadruple or quintuple the capacity of this port for commercial purposes. It would also prevent the deposit of sewerage matter about and between the piers, through the free flowing of the tide-currents under them at right angles with the sewer outlets through the bulkhead walls.

Commercial convenience demands some such radical change in the present system, and it is to be hoped that the Legislature will not cease its efforts till the needed reform shall be fully accomplished. On a suitable system of docks and ware-

houses depends the maintenance of our trade; for a nation can no more secure or retain commercial power without such a system than merchants can secure and transact business without stores or offices. London owes her supremacy to her magnificent docks, and New York must discard her rickety contrivances of two centuries' standing for some more perfect system, if she would distance the British capital in relative progress, or seek to "wield a power which will establish within her island limits the seat of the commercial metropolis of the world."

#### THE PRESENT STATE OF TRADE AND CREDIT.

It is desirable to know exactly to what extent credit is being given to Western and Southern buyers. After careful inquiries on the subject, we find that the great bulk of jobbing sales now being made are on short time, say from sixty days to four months, and since, if the buyer pays up within the first thirty days, he is allowed a discount from his bill of one per cent a month, which discount applies to the thirty days also, the payment in most cases is anticipated; and the sum total of all is that very little credit is either asked or given.

Currency is so plentiful, and retail merchants have been so favored during the war by the continual rise in prices, that they now possess all the facilities for buying on cash terms. This is always an advantage to a solvent merchant, because he thereby saves the amount charged to him, in one way or another by the seller, to cover the risk of his failure; besides, it gives him more scope in buying. He is not so closely tied down to the particular houses which are accustomed to grant him credits. He has the whole market before him, and can buy where he pleases. Accordingly, when a merchant can buy for cash, he never fails to do so; and as that is the present position of most dealers throughout the country, very little paper at all is being made, and that little is on very short time.

On the part of the jobbers there is no pressure to sell. All the pressure there is, exists with the buyers. Goods are scarce and cannot be procured fast enough to satisfy the demands of the market. The war has terminated, but so recently that enough time has not yet elapsed for the arrival of goods ordered last spring from abroad. Nor has time enough elapsed to enable domestic manufacturers to accommodate themselves to the sudden increased demand for their fabrics. The markets are, therefore, but poorly supplied with manufactured goods, and such crude merchandise as is sold in this market for Western and Southern consumption is also scarce from analogous reasons. Hence, there is no competition among sellers, and so long as this state of affairs exists, they can ask their own terms and get them.

To be sure, old customers are still granted the old fashioned credit of six months if they require it, and some of them do, but this exception to the general rule does not prevail to any great extent. Half of the buyers pay in cash, and a large portion of the remainder average less than three months in their credits, while but a very few obtain six or eight months.

This, then, is the state of trade and credit this fall. So far as the trading merchants themselves are concerned, it argues the prevalence of great prosperity on both sides, and we trust that it may remain in its present condition for a long time. And it probably will remain so, unless some jobbers, eager to extend their trade, and unaware of the fact that in the present posture of affairs, they can no more readily do so by granting credits than by selling for cash, may offer terms of uncalled for liberality to buyers, and thus inaugurate a new era of credit inflation similar to that of 1857.

But there are other interests which are injured by this failure to give credit. It is very desirable, for instance, not only for

the recuperation of the exhausted South, but also for the prosperity of the North, that as large a crop of cotton as possible should be raised during the coming season. But the Southern planter has neither money to pay his freedmen, nor working tools wherewith to cultivate his broad acres. Both of these essential desiderata can be supplied by credit; but so long as Northern jobbers can sell all they want for cash or short time, it is evident that they will not care to sell to the South and wait upon the cotton crop for payment. In this direction, therefore, the present state of trade and credit has an important bearing.

In its bearing on the currency, too, the entire country is largely interested. Prices are determined by the quantitative relation between the sum of commodities which is being exchanged, and the sum of money which is performing that exchange. This sum of money includes every form of legal tender currency and bank notes. It has been claimed by some writers that book credits, though not themselves money, represent money, economise the use of it, and thus stimulate speculation and act indirectly on prices. If, for instance, to our present aggregate currency were added five hundred millions of book credits, the influences acting upon prices would be increased, not indeed to the extent of five hundred millions, because each book credit does not usually effect more than a single transaction, while a bank note to the same amount may effect a large number, but to the extent of perhaps twenty-five or thirty millions. This increase which in ordinary times would simply drive out of the country twenty-five or thirty millions of specie, (for which, of course, we would get twenty-five or thirty millions of goods), would, now that the total sum of currency is by law made a fixed quantity, immediately have an effect upon prices, and put them up at once. In a word, any increase to credit, while the currency is fixed in amount, is an increase, though not to an equal amount, to inflation and consequently works an increase of prices. It is, therefore, a matter of no small moment to the people at large, that any tendency which may exist to re-inaugurate an era of extensive and too easy credits, should be discouraged. The currency we now possess is sufficiently expanded of itself, and no further inflation is required.

From all that we have said it is very evident that the internal trade of the United States is rapidly increasing in magnitude. There are more retail houses than there are jobbers to supply them, and more buyers than there are retailers to sell them. And in this result of quick and vigorous efforts at recuperation from the effects of war, is to be perceived a proof of that indomitable perseverance, and elastic adaptability to circumstances, which are the distinguishing characteristics of American people. No other nation after so great a war as ours, could have placed itself so soon upon a peace footing, and no other people could have laid aside the implements of destruction at so short a notice, and become fully occupied, as we have seen they are, in the healing and reparative occupations of production and commerce.

#### A RAILWAY IN CHINA.

THERE are very few whose minds, at a single leap, can take in all the advantages, commercial, social, educational and moral, which the establishment of a railway confers upon the people through whose territory it runs. For this reason it is not expected that the importance of the following piece of intelligence will be readily discerned:

"We learn by the Over-land China Mail that a committee of merchants had been formed at Canton, to act in conjunction with an association which has been provisionally formed in London, called the China Railway Company (limited). The Canton committee have resolved to place themselves in

communication with the Governor General of the Province of Canton to obtain his consent to the formation of a railway between Canton and Fatshan, a town in the vicinity. It is impossible to say how the proposition may be received by the Chinese dignitaries, but the best results are hoped for, as the old dislike for foreigners is disappearing, and a keen appetite for commercial development is exhibited by the Chinese."

China is a country having a population of 360,279,897, and embracing an area of 5,559,564 square miles (these statistics are for the year 1858), after the cession of the Amoor Country to the Russians. In other words it is twice as large as the whole United States, and contains ten times as many people. To say that this vast and populous empire is destitute of means of intercommunication would not be wholly true, for although, besides the Yang-tse-Kiang, Pei-ho, and Chu-Kiang, and their systems of tributaries, China has no extensive rivers to boast of (the Hoang-ho having too rapid a current for navigation). Yet she possesses over 400 canals, which traverse the empire in every direction, each of them serving the triple purpose of a means of transit for boats, of immigration for farmers, and (in their tow-paths) a highway for pedestrians and vehicles. One of these canals, the Yun-ho is 650 miles in length (nearly twice as long as the Erie), and from 200 to 1,000 feet wide, with walls and bridges composed entirely of hewn granite. But putting all these stupendous works of Chinese art together they form so inadequate a means of intercommunication for this great empire, both by reason of their fewness as compared with the vast extent of the country and the necessary slowness of travel and transit upon them, that China to-day may be said to be as poorly provided with travelling facilities as was the United States before the era of steam.

In those days a journey to Boston, if made overland, was looked upon as an arduous and perilous undertaking; while a man who had ever penetrated the country as far back as where stood the trading post, now known as Chicago, was looked upon as an adventurer, who must necessarily possess an intimate acquaintance with the Indian mysteries of scalping knives and war-whoops. And, in China, to-day, he who penetrates the kingdom as far as Peking, be he native or foreigner, is looked upon as a person of singular intrepidity and hardihood.

The result is that arts which in some parts of China have been practised since remote periods, to great perfection, and communicated even to Europeans many centuries ago, are either wholly unknown, or but poorly understood in other parts; and arts peculiarly European are, in most cases, not known at all beyond the limited confines of the trading cities of Canton, Shanghai, &c. Another striking result, not of the want of means of internal transit, but of the peculiar characteristics of the means possessed, is their slowness. Tortuous and sluggish rivers, winding canals with inclined planes for locks, unwieldy junks, and still more unwieldy canal-barges, are not the most expeditious means of transporting either person or property. Many weary months are consumed in bringing to market the products which ordinarily find their way to foreign countries from China, and as the rate of interest in that country ranges from 15 per cent per annum in the seaports to 3 per cent a month in the interior (this great difference being itself to a certain degree a remarkable illustration of the inadequacy of its means of intercommunication), it follows that the prices of tea, silk, nankeens, mats, porcelain, &c., must be enormously enhanced to the shipping merchants beyond their original cost at the place of production. And this is precisely the case. The ordinary Congou tea, in the tea producing districts, is rated at from 6 to 8 teals per picul, or from 8 to 9 cents per pound. As the cost of the



same tea to the foreign shippers in the Chinese ports is about 16 cents, it follows that interest and transportation (and the small item of package), swallow up nearly half of the cost. Allowing  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound for package, and two months as the average time of transportation to the coast, with interest at 3 per cent per month, the transportation alone must cost 5 cents per pound, or three fourths as much again as the first cost of the article, the exactions of the Chinese government upon tea being mainly collected after its transfer into the hands of the shipper.

It is not to be expected that the completion of the enterprise of the China Railway Company will exert any immediate influence upon the opening up of the country, or the expediting of produce, but it will be the small end of the wedge of industrial progress, which, in time, will be sure to produce important and lasting results. Canton itself, including the floating portion of the city, or "Tankia Fleet," contains a million and a half of population, and is the rendezvous of the great junk fleet which trades to our part of the coast, and it is, therefore, the best place in China for the inception of an enterprise, the importance and *modus operandi* of which it is desirable should be known all over the country.

Should this enterprise take root, as undoubtedly it will, and be followed by others of greater length, and directed towards the producing sections of the country, the advantages which will in consequence inure, not only to the Chinese themselves, but to the nations who trade with them, are almost incalculable.

To the Chinese, railways will bring wealth by opening up districts now inaccessible to commerce. Railways will improve their social condition by elevating and dignifying labor, and introducing beneficial usages and laws now unknown to them. Finally railways, by cheapening communication, will spread knowledge, and thus improve their educational and, through that, their moral condition.

But to foreign nations, railways in China will prove of no less advantage, and more particularly, perhaps, than to any other, to the United States. The exports of China now amount in value to three times its imports. The immense difference thus created has to be made good with specie, and this specie is principally silver. Now, although it makes no difference to the United States, for instance, whether she exports grain or gold, since she makes an equal profit on the production of either, yet when neither grain nor gold is wanted, but is only silver, which not to any great extent the product of this country, and of which, in consequence of our restricted commercial policy, we are not any more the factors than we are the producers, the China trade is necessarily forced into the hands of countries which either *do* produce silver, or by reason of their commercial policy are enabled to trade in it to advantage. The principal country of this sort is Great Britain, and accordingly we find that to a very large extent she monopolises the tea and silk trade of China.

With the introduction of railways into China, an appetite for numberless products and manufactures will gain ground, and a demand for these articles will spring up and replace the present prevailing desire for silver alone. This demand the United States can supply. The present imports of China are opium—from Europe and America long cloths, domestics and sheetings, ginseng, tin, lead, iron in the form of bars, rods and hoops, woolen goods, gold and silver thread, clocks, watches, cheap jewelry, telescopes, cutlery, snuff, corks, glassware, lamps and chandeliers, and silver coin.

The statistics of the opium trade are as follows:

IMPORTS OF OPIUM INTO CHINA.			
Year.	Chests.	Year.	Chests.
1790.....	4,004	1840.....	20,619
1800.....	4,570	1850.....	52,925
1810.....	4,968	1855.....	53,321
1800.....	4,006	1856.....	66,500*
1830.....	16,877	1857.....	76,000

\*At an average price of \$401 to \$472 per chest.

The statistics of the past and present trade between the United States and China at various periods are as follows:

#### DIRECT IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM CHINA.

Year.	Value of Imports.	Year.	Value of Imports.
1795*.....	\$1,144,103	1801*.....	\$4,558,356
1796*.....	2,459,410	1822.....	5,242,536
1797*.....	2,319,964	1850.....	6,593,452
1798*.....	2,309,304	1860.....	13,566,587
1799*.....	3,219,262	1861.....	11,351,719
1800*.....	4,613,463	1862.....	7,459,318

#### EXPORTS FROM THE U. S. TO CHINA, INCLUDING FOREIGN PRODUCE.

Year.	Value, &c.	Year.	Value, &c.
Av. of ten years pre-ceed'g 1812	\$333,065 of which but \$193,430 was domestic produce		
1820.....	1,479,701 of which more than half was foreign produce.		
1822.....	5,935,368	1801*.....	\$5,506,138
1850.....	1,605,217	"	1,485,961
1860.....	8,906,118	"	7,170,784
1861.....	6,917,427	"	5,809,724
1862.....	5,499,238	"	4,293,168

These tables show apparently that our commerce with China reached its acme in 1860, and has since that time steadily declined in extent. In its earlier years it was chiefly a carrying trade for other nations, and was a most profitable one. In later times, however, it was mainly a direct exportation of domestic produce in return for a direct importation of Chinese produce. But since 1860 it has passed into other hands. Our trade to and from China is as great this year as it was in 1860; but it now passes through England, and is done by British ships. All that is wanted to restore it to its former extent, aside from the removal of the commercial restraints now existing by law, is a demand from China for such articles of American production as may be most advantageously shipped direct from this country, and this demand can only follow the opening of the interior of China to foreign trade.

We therefore hail with undisguised satisfaction the advent of a railway in China, and trust that this first effort to emulate the grander exploits of Occidental industry, may meet in the Flowery Kingdom with complete success, and be followed with extensive imitation.

#### ANALYSES OF RAILROAD REPORTS. NO. 1.

##### CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Under the general heading of analyses, etc., as above, we intend to give weekly a compend of the current and comparative statistics of one or more of our principal railroads—their operations, results, and condition. These statistics will be arranged in the most readable form, so as to be intelligible to the general reader as well as the expert. They will contain all the elements necessary to a full understanding of the enterprise immediately treated upon, and while portraying its present and past, indicate its financial future. We commence the series with the statements of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company.

The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad consists of a main line and several extensions, which may be described as follows:

	Miles.
Main line.....Cleveland to Wellsville.....	101
Tuscarawas Extension....Bayard to New Philadelphia.....	32
Hanover Branch.....H. Junction to Hanover.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beaver Extension (River) Wellsville to Rochester.....	22
Wheeling Ext'n (Line) Yellow Creek to Belair.....	47

Total length of railroad owned by company..... 202 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad, Rochester to Pittsburgh, used under lease, (\$85,000 per annum)..... 26

The number of locomotives and cars on the road at the end of each of the three years 1862, 1863, and 1864, was as follows:

	1862.	1863.	1864.
Locomotives.....	46	52	56
Passenger cars.....	31	31	28
Freight cars.....	769	962	1,158
Mail and baggage cars.....	20	20	20
Other cars.....	95—915	95—1,108	98—1,304

\*Including other native Asiatic ports not in China. But the direct imports from these places amounted to a comparatively inconsiderable sum.

The gross earnings and payments for the same years were as follows:

	1862.	1863.	1864.
Gross earnings .....	\$1,436,317	\$1,910,034	\$2,512,315
Operating expenses ..	662,065	874,730	1,505,636
Profits.....	\$774,252	\$1,035,304	\$1,006,679

Against which was charged the following:

Pitta, Ft. Wayne, & Chic. lease.....	\$85,000	\$85,000	\$85,000
do do div. of earnings .....			102,689
Interest on bonds .....	249,517	319,687	282,163
General interest and exchange .....	32,651	24,189	6,947
River line certificates and interest...		98,709	
Dividends.....		155,044	320,608
Total.....	\$367,168	\$682,629	\$797,407

Leaving ..... \$407,084 \$352,675 \$209,272

—which has been nearly used up in renewals and construction.

STATEMENT OF GROSS EARNINGS, OPERATING EXPENSES, AND PROFITS ON ACCOUNT OF WORKING THE ROAD FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1855-64, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

Year ending—	Passengers.	Gross Freight.	Other.	Total.	Expenses.	Profits from earnings.
Nov., 1855	\$304,041	\$350,799	\$27,038	\$681,878	\$372,359	46.81
" 1856	206,739	394,055	29,178	629,972	298,630	45.94
" 1857	290,554	413,309	36,161	739,924	443,957	60.00
" 1858	302,216	421,749	48,128	772,093	439,999	56.99
" 1859	334,988	533,003	49,719	906,710	514,222	56.64
" 1860	396,351	601,932	52,308	1,050,591	564,497	55.31
" 1861	376,936	682,254	55,751	1,114,941	616,335	55.38
" 1862	435,527	930,410	70,380	1,436,317	662,065	46.09
" 1863	611,990	1,304,439	93,605	1,910,034	874,730	45.79
" 1864	832,821	1,571,155	106,339	2,510,315	1,505,636	50.98

The following abstract exhibits the financial condition of the Company at the close of the years 1862, '63 and '64, respectively:

	1862	1863	1864
Construction.....	\$7,771,062	\$7,816,140	\$8,454,040
Personal property.....	48,118	29,118	29,088
Telegraph.....	16,914	16,914	16,914
Real estate.....		13,030	17,685
Machinery and tools.....		36,730	58,242
Shop materials.....		54,028	84,348
Cash and cash assets.....		186,508	83,678
Balance of personal accounts...	26,360	128,271	32,362
Total.....	\$8,251,647	\$8,281,739	\$8,776,352

Stock and scrip.....	\$8,832,712	\$8,836,392	\$4,266,988
First mortgage bonds.....	800,000		
Second do do.....	1,189,000	1,189,000	1,157,000
Third do do.....	1,166,000	1,965,500	1,728,500
Fourth do do.....	1,059,023	1,105,084	1,108,740
River Line bonds.....	20,000		4,000
Dividend do.....	75,078	45,201	24,811
Income do.....	15,500		3,500
Bills payable.....	94,329	4,527	134,347
Balance net earnings.....		136,035	348,466
Total.....	\$8,251,647	\$8,281,739	\$8,776,352

Statement showing the amount of stock, bonds, and debt outstanding, the length of finished road, and the cost of the property of the Company at the close of the fiscal years 1855, '64, both inclusive:

Fiscal year ending—	Shares	Capital account—	Debt	Total	Length of Road miles	Cost of Road Eq'p'm't
Nov. 30, 1855....	\$2,807,755	\$2,750,312	\$298,679	\$5,924,776	183.5	\$5,537,467
" 1856....	3,976,814	3,837,500	335,449	8,170,063	173.0	7,835,140
" 1857....	4,032,578	4,925,462	677,750	9,635,690	203.5	9,442,690
" 1858....	3,992,196	4,918,325	638,521	9,564,342	203.5	9,330,259
" 1859....		No statement published.			203.5	No statement.
" 1860....					203.5	
" 1861....	3,846,324	4,231,637	384,953	8,412,914	203.5	8,218,372
" 1862....	3,832,712	4,324,606	94,829	8,252,147	203.5	7,836,095
" 1863....	3,836,392	4,304,755	4,527	8,145,704	203.5	7,911,934
" 1864....	4,266,988	4,026,551	134,347	8,427,886	203.5	8,575,962

#### THE UNITED STATES DEBT.

We give below the statement of the Public Debt, prepared from the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, for May, July, and August, 1865.

#### DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.

Denominations.	May 31	July 31	August 31.
6 per cent, due December 31, 1867.....	\$9,415,350	\$9,415,350	\$9,415,350
5 do July 1, 1868.....	8,908,342	8,908,342	8,908,342
5 do January 1, 1874.....	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
5 do January 1, 1871.....	7,022,000	7,022,000	7,022,000
5 do December 31, 1880.....	18,415,000	18,415,000	18,415,000
6 do June 30, 1881.....	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
6 do June 30, 1861, exc'd for 7.30s	39,155,650	39,155,650	39,155,650
6 do May 1, 1867-82 (5.30 years).....	114,780,500	114,780,500	114,780,500
6 do November 1, 1869-84 (5.20 years).....	590,789,000	91,789,000	91,789,000
5 do March 1, 1874-1904 (10.40s).....	172,770,100	172,770,100	172,770,100
5 do January 1, 1865, (Texas Indem.).....	842,000		
6 do July 1, '81 (Oregon war).....	1,016,000	1,016,000	1,016,000
6 do June 30, 1881.....	65,000,000	75,000,000	75,000,000

Aggregate of debt bearing coin interest \$1,108,113,842 \$1,108,662,148 \$1,108,310,192

#### DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.

4 per cent Temporary Loan { 10 days' notice.....	\$650,477	\$646,936	\$616,128
5 do do do.....	11,365,330	23,889,268	35,429,308
5 do do do.....	59,412,425	74,570,641	71,101,197
5 do Certificates (one year).....	126,536,000	106,706,000	85,098,000
5 do One and two-years' notes.....	50,856,380	39,955,230	33,954,220
6 do Three years' com. int. notes.....	175,143,630	212,121,470	217,634,160
6 do Thirty-year bonds, (Union Pacific R.).....		1,258,000	1,258,000
7.30 do Three years' treasury notes, 1st series.....	300,000,000	300,000,000	300,000,000
7.30 do do do 2d series.....	300,000,000	300,000,000	300,000,000
7.30 do do do 3d series.....	29,511,650	230,000,000	230,000,000

Aggreg. of debt bearing lawful mon. int. \$1,053,476,371 \$1,389,156,545 \$1,274,478,108

#### DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED.

7.30 per cent Three-years' Notes.....	\$436,150	\$358,530	\$334,450
5 do Texas Indemnity Bonds.....		859,000	859,000
Other bonds and notes.....	330,130	330,130	330,130

Aggregate of debt on which interest has ceased..... \$786,270 \$1,527,130 \$1,508,020

#### DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

United States Notes.....	\$400,000,000	\$400,000,000	\$400,000,000
do do (in redemp'n of the temporary loan).....	33,160,569	33,160,569	33,160,569
Fractional Currency.....	24,667,404	25,750,032	26,344,742

Currency..... \$457,827,973 \$458,910,601 \$459,505,311

Uncalled for pay requisitions..... 40,150,000 15,736,000 2,111,000

Aggregate of debt bearing no interest. Amount in Treasury—

Coin.....	\$25,148,702	\$35,337,357	\$45,435,771
Currency.....		81,401,774	42,782,384

Total in Treasury..... \$25,148,702 \$116,739,632 \$88,218,055

#### RECAPITULATION.

Debt bearing interest in coin.....	\$1,108,113,842	\$1,108,662,148	\$1,108,310,192
Debt bearing interest in lawful money.....	1,053,476,371	1,389,156,545	1,274,478,108
Debt on which interest has ceased.....	786,270	1,527,130	1,508,020
Debt bearing no interest (currency).....	557,827,973	458,910,601	459,505,311
Uncalled for requisitions.....	40,150,000	15,736,000	2,111,000

Aggregate debts of all kinds..... \$2,660,354,456 \$2,974,092,968 \$2,845,907,626

Cash in Treasury..... 25,148,702 116,739,632 88,218,055

#### ANNUAL INTEREST PAYABLE ON DEBT.

Payable in gold.....	\$64,480,489	\$64,521,837	\$64,500,500
Payable in lawful money.....	60,158,385	78,740,631	73,531,038

Aggregate amount of interest payable annually..... \$124,638,874 \$139,262,368 \$138,031,628

—not including interest on the three years' compound interest notes, which is payable only at maturity.

#### LEGAL TENDER NOTES IN CIRCULATION.

One and two years' 5 per cent notes.....	\$50,856,380	\$39,955,230	\$33,954,220
United States Notes (currency).....	433,160,569	433,160,569	433,160,569
Three years' 6 per cent compound interest notes.....	175,143,630	212,121,470	217,094,160

Aggregate Legal Tender Notes in circulation..... \$659,160,569 \$685,236,969 \$684,138,069

## Foreign News.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL DATES TO AUG. 26.

In London business is still marked by the dulness that has characterized the market for some time. There is an entire absence of speculation, with a full supply of money, and a limited demand. The uncertainty respecting the crops and the alarm felt respecting the cattle plague and the cholera have imparted additional caution, and it is not expected that any change will occur for some weeks at least. Transactions in discount have taken place at prices below the bank rate, for first class paper.

The operations in the stock market have been very limited for both home and foreign securities. The dulness, however, is rather in tone than in prices, which exhibit much firmness. A rather moderate business has been transacted in joint stock bank shares, at firm rates.

British colonial securities have experienced no change of importation.

At a general meeting of the Oriental Commercial Bank an *ad interim* dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum was declared, leaving a balance of £3,913 to be carried forward.

The proprietors of the National Bank at a special meeting agreed to create 10,000 new bonus shares of £50 each, £30 paid.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are not favorable. Operations are limited, the only activity being in some departments of the foreign trade. At Manchester the amount of business was not large as both buyers and sellers are waiting for a change in the raw staple. The position of spinners is not encouraging. There has been a little more buying for the finer fabrics, but shirtings and goods for India are neglected. There is no change in price. Sellers of all descriptions of goods hold tenaciously to their quotations in the face of a firmer cotton market, but buyers are cautious and purchase with reluctance when full rates are required. Great numbers of looms and spindles have now been stopped again, especially in Blackburn and neighborhood, and the hands of producers are strengthened by the consequent lessening of production. Two small manufacturers have failed, but they are people who had stopped before.

From Leeds the reports are unfavorable, purchases for the fall trade having been already effected by dealers. The manufacturers experience a lull in the demand both for the home and foreign trade.



At Rochdale operations are limited in every department, the reason assigned being the high prices demanded by manufacturers.

At Bradford the market for woolen goods is better, at rather improved prices. Business generally is steady.

At Huddersfield sales of fancy trousersings and coatings have been freely made. Low priced goods are dull of sale, except for shipping. The indications of winter are manifested in an improved demand for overcoat cloths.

At Leicester the hosiery business is brisk, and the accounts from the country districts show activity. Cotton yarns are dearer, with a good inquiry for wools.

The lace trade at Nottingham is quiet, except for black silk laces. Workmen are fully employed, and manufacturers have no stocks on hand.

Dundee advices state that the demand for linens continues good, and manufacturers are generally fully employed. There is also a large business doing in some descriptions of jute goods, as Hessians, sacking, etc., and prices are very firm.

At Sheffield the home trade is languid, but the increased demand from the United States and India imparts activity to the market.

The Wolverhampton iron trade is still improving, merchants sending in orders very freely.

#### THE CONTINENT.

PARIS DATES TO AUGUST 25.

THE trade of Paris has greatly improved during the week in consequence of the large influx of visitors to witness the Emperor's *fete*. The receipts of some of the shopkeepers were unusually large, and the activity seemed to atone for the dullness of the summer months. The operatives felt the effects of this favorable condition of affairs, and it is hoped that the ebb has been reached, and that the retail trade will not again reach so low a point during the present year.

The wholesale trade, however, of Paris still continues very dull, but there are signs that a revival will soon take place. The accounts from the manufacturing districts are favorable, and the cotton manufacturers relieved of their fears of a superabundance of the raw material, on the conclusion of the American war, are resuming operations on an extended scale. Orders begin to come in freely, and the demand for American account promises to be brisk.

At Lyons the limited quantity of raw silk on hand has caused manufacturers to abstain from purchasing, thus enduring a decline of five per cent on some articles, such as thrown silk from Broussa. The amount of raw material received last week was only 470 bales, weighing 29,681 kilogrammes, against 1,197 bales, weighing 82,941 kilogrammes, received in the corresponding week of last year.

The stock of sugar in France is reported to be small. The price of beet-root sugar is low, although the beet-root crop is reported to have been badly injured in some districts. The sugar market at Lille is quiet; beet-root sugar is quoted at 58f to 60f the 100 kilogrammes. At Douai the demand is so completely suspended that the brokers have not published any prices. The same holding back is noticed among buyers at Valenciennes, who do not offer more than 60f for No. 12. Sugar for exportation is maintained at from 46f to 50f.

The adoption of a new system of tanning leather, by M. Picard, of Rouen, attracts considerable attention on account of its cheapness. The inventor substitutes a mechanical process for the use of bark, and he undertakes to tan a hide in 12 hours, which will last as long as one prepared on the old system. He uses turpentine, which dissolves fat substances, and is a most powerful preservative. This turpentine, he observes, may be procured from the small fir tree, and the full grown may be reserved for the Imperial navy. In point of economy, M. Picard asserts that the material employed in the new process is 50 per cent cheaper than that now used by the tanners, while the labor is considerably diminished. The rapidity with which the tanning is accomplished will moreover give a quick return of the outlay, and render the large capital at present employed by tanners unnecessary. A large quantity of hides have been already tanned by the new process and sold to shoemakers and manufacturers of varnished leather, who are unanimous in admitting their superiority.

The accounts from the wine districts of France continue remarkably favorable, and there seems to be no doubt of a large vintage.

The finances of Russia begin to attract attention on account of the efforts to attract foreign capital to that country. The Russian revenue has lately amounted to about £44,000,000 a year, with a debt more than six times that amount, and a deficit of 13 per cent. Of the debt one-half is non-consolidated, two-thirds of this latter portion being paper money, and the rest Treasury bills and other bonds bearing interest. Within the last five years about £55,000,000 have been added to a debt now consisting of some £300,000,000, the revenue, however, experiencing a corresponding increase of 14 per cent in the same time, which, were it not chiefly derived from spirits, would have materially tended to place the public finances on a sounder basis. As it is, 42 per cent of the entire income of the estate is derived from the excise on gin. If the reduction of the army by a fourth or more, which has just been announced as imminent, is really carried through, a considerable part of the deficit will disappear at once.

Baron Frankel, the well known bullion banker, has been authorized to form a bank with a capital of 50,000,000 roubles, to loan money on land at six per cent interest. As this rate is below the current rates for best bills, and as it is extremely difficult to procure money on any terms on land, in the present transition stage of society, it is supposed that the chief object of the Bank is to accommodate the government with money on the security of the national domains. It is expected to place the shares for the most part on the foreign market.

All estates mortgaged to the bank share its liabilities. As a curious, and to the shareholders a very profitable clause, it may also be mentioned that loans are given in cash and repaid in paper with the agio the rouble may command at the time. On interest too agio is demanded, and as there is more prospect of the agio rising again than sinking below the 11 per cent it has at length attained, the chances are that a nice additional profit will be realized by the bank having been accorded this privilege.

The Russian Government has extended the right of carrying the Russian flag to ships the property of commercial firms having partners or managers who are Russian subjects. This liberal concession is intended to increase the number of the Russian commercial fleet, which now consists of 2,000 vessels, with an aggregate of 190,000 tons.

The commercial treaty between France and Holland will go into operation on the 1st of September.

The conversion of the internal debt of the Ottoman Empire is proceeding favorably through the *Societe Generale*. Upwards of £1,000,000 of all descriptions of stock have been converted since the 15th of August, the date on which the conversion commenced.

The municipality of Florence has decided on issuing proposals for a loan of 30,000,000 francs, in bonds of 500 francs each, to be repaid in fifty years. This is the largest loan ever attempted by any city in Italy, but the distrust at the amount is tempered by the reflection that Florence is now the capital of Italy, and has resources equal to the debt. The loan is likely to be taken at a premium.

The Paris Bourse has been greatly excited by a report that a speculator intended to test the legality of the recent discounts in *Credit Mobilier* and North of Spain shares. The point involved is whether, in an operation for a fall, a speculator should be required to produce in return for money down, at an earlier date than had been contemplated, the shares or stock to which the operator referred. The question illustrates the strong hostility between the great old banking houses, and the *Credit Mobilier* being suspected of defending the speculator, and it is supposed even making the discounts.

The directors of the Suez Canal Company, in consequence of a report that the funds of the company were exhausted, or nearly so, have published a reply to the effect that they still have a capital of 170,000,000 francs. This statement has excited some astonishment and distrust, as the amount of calls on shares paid up amounts to only 160,000,000 francs, and an immense amount must have been expended on the works. It is therefore surmised that the company may have recovered the indemnity due by the Viceroy of Egypt for lands taken by him which belonged to the company.

#### COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The following are the imports at New York for the week ending (for dry goods) August 31st, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Sept. 1st:

##### FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Dry goods.....	\$2,141,562	\$1,566,248	\$1,466,359	\$2,833,411
Gen'l merchandise.	1,849,153	1,845,480	1,937,893	1,875,558
Total for the week.	\$3,990,715	\$2,411,728	\$3,404,252	\$4,708,969
Previously rep'ted.	114,301,948	118,651,356	160,876,537	117,141,474
Since Jan. 1..	\$118,292,663	\$122,063,084	\$164,280,789	\$121,850,443

In our report of the dry goods trade will be found the imports of dry goods for one week later.

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New-York to foreign ports, for the week ending Sept. 5th and since January 1st:

##### EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
For the week.....	\$2,820,373	\$2,637,963	\$5,286,408	\$2,323,660
Previously rep'ted.	91,827,308	119,047,364	146,097,656	105,847,660
Since January 1..	\$94,647,781	121,685,327	151,884,064	108,171,320

In the commercial department will be found the official detailed statements of the imports and exports for the week:

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending September 2d, 1865:

August 29—Brig Coronella, St. Johns—	
American silver.....	\$6,000
" 30—Steamer Edinburgh, Liverpool—	
California gold bars.....	165,876
" 31—Steamer Eagle, Havana—	
American gold.....	1,428
Spanish gold.....	46,940
Sept. 1—Steamer City of Baltimore, Liverpool—	
Gold bars.....	100,000
American gold.....	15,133
" 1—Steamer Borussia, Hamburg—	
German silver.....	5,000
Total for the week.....	\$340,377
Previously reported.....	\$19,960,545

Total since Jan. 1, 1865.....	20,300,922
Same time in 1864.....	\$32,230,454
1863.....	29,801,882
1862.....	39,761,420
1861.....	3,264,058
1860.....	35,598,450
1859.....	49,593,460
1858.....	17,811,257
Same time in 1857.....	\$32,263,996
1856.....	28,735,407
1855.....	22,548,171
1854.....	24,696,021
1853.....	18,767,185
1852.....	18,581,341

The following are the total values of the exports from Boston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia for the weeks ending August 18, Aug. 25, and Sept. 1st:

EXPORTS FROM BOSTON, BALTIMORE, AND PHILADELPHIA.				
For week ending—	Boston	Baltimore	Philadelphia	Total
August 18, 1865.....	\$121,695	\$122,895	\$265,825	\$510,415
August 25, ".....	367,865	58,201	329,055	755,121
Sept. 1, ".....	266,276	67,466	128,292	462,034

UNITED STATES MINT.—The following is a statement of deposits and coinage at the United States Mint, for the months of July and August:

DEPOSITS.			
	—August—		—July—
Gold deposits from all sources.	\$797,353 30		\$290,886 88
Silver deposits, incl'd g purch's.	40,354 82		9,634 67
Total deposits.....	\$837,707 62		\$300,521 55

GOLD COINAGE.			
Denomination.	No. of pieces.	Value.	No. of pieces. Value.
Double Eagles..	28,680	\$573,600 00	5,095 \$101,900 00
Eagles.....	3,330	33,300 00	.....
Fine bars.....	16	11,050 59	11 6,783 63
Total.....	32,026	\$617,950 59	5,106 \$108,683 63

SILVER.			
Half dollars....	37,060	\$18,500 00	20,000 \$10,000 00
Fine bars.....	2	90 29	5 241 71
Total.....	37,062	\$18,590 29	20,005 \$10,241 71

COPPER.			
Cents.....	1,650,000	\$16,500 00	2,695,000 \$26,950 00
Two cent pieces..	640,000	12,800 00	505,000 10,100 00
Three cent pieces.	740,000	22,200 00	1,176,000 35,280 00
Total.....	3,030,000	\$51,500 00	4,376,000 \$72,330 00

RECAPITULATION.			
Gold coinage....	32,026	\$617,950 59	5,106 \$108,683 63
Silver.....	37,062	18,590 29	20,005 10,241 71
Copper.....	3,030,000	51,500 00	4,376,000 72,330 00
Total.....	\$3,099,088	\$688,040 88	4,401,111 \$191,255 34

TREASURY MOVEMENT AT NEW YORK.—Statement showing the supply of Treasury from California, foreign countries and boards, for the first eight months of 1865, and the corresponding period in 1864 and 1863; also the amount exported, and the amount remaining in the Banks and Sub-Treasury at the end of each month:

Months, &c.	Sources of Supply				Exports to foreign countries.	Treasure in b'ks & Sub-Trea.
	Rec'd from California.	Foreign imports.	Domestic hoards.	Total new to market.		
January, 1865....	2,043,457	52,268	1,376,928	3,472,653	3,164,853	30,382,250
February, "....	914,735	106,704	4,181,853	5,203,292	1,023,301	34,522,340
March, "....	1,068,975	242,232	799,350	2,710,557	381,913	36,561,995
April, "....	2,307,025	236,492	1,372,824	3,916,341	871,349	39,897,087
May, "....	1,357,651	177,053	8,882,448	10,317,154	7,345,071	42,969,200
June, "....	750,469	249,723	5,529,172	6,529,373	5,199,473	44,069,101
July, "....	1,092,805	253,640	4,710,940	6,057,385	723,986	49,732,500
August, "....	1,676,177	182,072	2,668,542	4,526,893	1,554,398	52,404,863
Jan.-Aug., 1865..	11,711,294	1,501,235	29,332,077	42,544,576	20,194,143	52,404,893
1864....	7,776,370	1,800,924	29,337,942	29,915,237	32,100,464	33,207,799
1863....	8,853,453	1,149,890	16,403,785	26,407,128	29,366,109	38,012,019

The amounts of treasure and specie in the Banks and Sub-Treasury on the 1st of January and 1st of September compares as follows:

	1865.	1864.	1863.
January 1.....	\$30,064,450	\$37,992,534	\$40,970,994
September 1.....	52,404,893	33,207,799	38,012,019
Increase.....	\$22,350,443	\$	\$
Decrease.....		4,784,735	2,958,980

The decrease in 1863 was wholly due to the excess of exports

over imports and other new supplies, and the decrease in 1864 was due to an excess of exports over new supplies amounting to \$2,185,227, and the re-boarding of \$2,599,508.

The balances against New York on the foreign account, and the sources from which they were supplemented, are shown in the following statement:

	1865.	1864.	1863.
Exports.....	\$20,194,143	\$32,100,464	\$29,366,109
Imports.....	1,554,398	1,800,924	1,149,890
Balances ag't New York	\$18,639,745	\$30,299,540	\$28,216,219
Receipts from California	11,711,294	7,776,371	8,853,453

Leaving as the actual drain from previously existing supplies.... \$6,928,451 \$22,523,169 \$19,362,766

—which remainders represent the amounts drawn from hoards, the Banks and the Sub-Treasury for export, irrespective of the California and foreign supply.

INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTED IN NEW YORK CITY.—From the figures given below it will be seen what amount of internal revenue has been collected in New York for the fiscal year ending June 30:

District.	Amt. Collected.	District.	Amt. Collected.
Thirty-second.....	\$10,000,000	Seventh.....	\$1,296,497
Fourth.....	5,000,000	Eighth.....	6,512,381
Fifth.....	334,672	Ninth.....	810,364
Sixth.....	2,115,658		
Total.....	\$27,068,572		

INCREASE OF THE POPULATION OF NEW YORK.—The census returns of New York City made by the State authorities, have led to the examination of Trow's New York City Directory for 1860, and each year since, with the following result:

Directory ending May 1, 1860, contains.....	Names.
" " " 1861, ".....	163,933
" " " 1862, ".....	165,134
" " " 1863, ".....	164,650
" " " 1864, ".....	170,830
" " " 1865, ".....	169,740
" " " 1866, ".....	174,340
" " " 1867, ".....	193,284

The last year shows an increase of 29,346 over the year 1860.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT REMOVING RESTRICTIONS ON TRADE.—The following proclamation was issued Aug. 29:

By the President of the United States of America:

WHEREAS, By my proclamations of the 13th and 24th of June, 1865, removing restrictions in part upon internal, domestic and coastwise intercourse and trade with the States recently declared in insurrection, certain articles were exempted from the effect of said proclamations as contraband of war; and whereas, the necessity for restricting trade in said articles has now, in a great measure, ceased, it is hereby ordered that on and after the 1st day of September, 1865, all restrictions aforesaid be removed, so that the articles declared by the said proclamations to be contraband of war may be imported into and sold in said States, subject only to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 29th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninetieth.

By the President:

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Sec. of State.

NEW EUROPEAN LINE OF STEAMERS FOR AMERICA.—The prospectus is published in London for the new fortnightly steam line, with vessels of four thousand tons burden, between Southampton and New York. The title is to be the Transatlantic Ship Company. Capital £800,000 in £50 shares. Passages to be performed within ten days; two subsidiary steamers, of six hundred tons, to be employed to connect the service at Southampton with Antwerp, Havre and London, through rates of freight being established between those cities and New York. The enterprise is said to be supported by the London and Southwestern Railway Company, Southampton Dock Company, and other important concerns.

RESUMPTION OF MAIL SERVICE IN THE SOUTH.—The Postmaster General has entered into a contract with the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company, John J. Roe, President, to convey the mails in suitable and safe steamboats on the Mississippi River from Cairo, Ill., to New Orleans, La., and back every other day, three and a half times a week, making the following landings, viz: Cairo, Columbus, Hickman, New Madrid, Memphis, Helena, mouth of White River, Napoleon, Granville, Skipwith's Lake, Providence, Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, Rodney, Natchez, mouth of Red River, Bayou Sara, Baton Rouge, Plaquemine and New Orleans, and ten other landings on the river, to be designated from time to time, with substitutions therefor, for the Post Office Department, from the 1st of September, 1865, to June 30, 1869; route agents to be employed and provided for on each steamboat without expense to the Department. The sum to be paid for the above service is \$27,300 per annum.

The Postmaster General has also accepted the offer of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company for the conveyance of the mails between Weldon and Wilmington and the intermediate places.



## The Bankers' Gazette.

We give in our BULLETIN from day to day lists of bonds, &c., lost and the dividends declared, with times of opening and closing books. These tables will be continued daily, and on Saturday morning, such as have been published through the week in the BULLETIN, will be collected and published in the CHRONICLE. Below will be found those published the last week in the BULLETIN.

### LOST BONDS AND CERTIFICATES OF STOCK.

NAME OF PARTY BY WHOM ISSUED.	NUMBERS.	AMOUNT FOR.	DATED.	TO WHOM ISSUED.
United States 10-40.	40,811	\$1,000.	—	Jno. T. Hill, Cash'r.
do do 7-30.	26,156-7	\$1,000 each.	June 15, '65.	Refer to J. Edwin
do do 7-30.	116,397	\$500.	do do	(Consent, 71 Broadway
	18,561c-2a			Refer to Sawyer,
United States 7-30	36-4c-5a.	\$1,000 each.	Aug 15, 1864.	Wallace & Co., 47
	15,421a-2b.			Broad St. See advertisement on 4th page
	3c-4a-5b.			

### RAILROAD AND OTHER DIVIDENDS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	AM'T DIVID.	WHEN DUE.	WHERE PAYABLE.	BOOKS CLOSED.
Chemung RR. Co.	2 qtl.	On dem.	Office 9 Broad St.	—
Gould and Curry Sil.	\$40 p. l.	do	Lees & Waller, 33 Pine	—
ver Mining Co.	for 3/4	do	do do	—
Imperial S. M. Co.	\$10 p. a.	do	do do	—
Empire M. and M. Co.	\$30 p. a.	do	do do	—
Bennehoff Run Pe.	5 p. ct.	do	Office of Company,	—
troleum Co.	for Au.	Sep. 1	No. 8 Pine St.	—

FRIDAY, September 8, 1865, P. M.

**THE MONEY MARKET.**—The course of monetary affairs has been very even during the week. There has been, perhaps, a partial contraction of the amount of funds seeking employment, but the supply has been equal to the demand, and borrowers have been able to supply their wants at 5 per cent on call. Owing to the dullness of the Stock market the "street" demand has been quite limited; otherwise, the rate of interest would probably have ruled higher. The statement of the Public Debt for Aug. 31st, shows that on that day, there was the large amount of \$42,782,283 of currency in the Treasury. At the same time, there is a steady efflux of money from this centre to the West, for the movement of the crops, and to the South, for the purchase of cotton. These causes tend to prevent any undue accumulation of money here, and have removed those symptoms of a plethora which appeared fourteen days ago. It would appear probable that, until the money distributed among the agricultural population is returned in payment for Eastern merchandise, and, so long as the large collections of internal revenue continue, it would be unreasonable to expect any increase of unemployed funds. If stock operations should remain quiet until this return movement sets in, the probability is that money will remain easy here; but should the broker's cliques be in haste to start up an autumn speculation, it would seem inevitable that we must experience a rise in the rate of interest.

The discount market is quiet. There are fewer merchants' bills offering than might be expected from the unusual activity of business; and as yet but few produce commission bills are on the market. Prime paper, short date, is discounted at 6 a 7 per cent.

We quote the following as the rate of discount on good bills:

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Dry Goods.....	7 a 7½	Bankers.....	8 a 6½
Grocers.....	7 a 7½	Produce Commission...	8 a 10

**RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.**—The stock market opened firmer and with more activity; but the improved feeling has not been sustained, and the week closes with a drooping tendency in quotations, and an absence of speculative operations. The market is wholly in the hands of cliques of brokers and railroad managers, who have run up the price of nearly every stock on the list, and are holding their shares, in hope of being able some day to unload upon the outside public. Those, however, who usually supply the outside demand are at present absorbed in the activity of business operations, and refuse to be tempted into Wall-street speculations. The spasmodic fluctuations in prices during the week have been chiefly the result of operations

got up "for effect," and to prevent a depression of prices from sheer stagnation. It would, perhaps, be unreasonable to expect any material decline in prices, even should the present stagnancy of the market continue, for most of the holders are strong in resources, and it can scarcely be considered that railroad stocks are dear at present prices, while most of them pay a fair interest upon the principal.

It is generally understood that Mr. Daniel Drew has purchased from the Erie Company the 28,000 shares of stock he holds as collateral upon a loan to the Company; the purchase having been made, it is said, for the purpose of securing his election to the Presidency of the road. It was rumored that the stock had been bought at par, and, the price bounded up to 91½; this statement, however, needs authentication. A good line of "shorts" has been put out upon the supposition that the price would decline after the election of officers, which takes place on the 20th inst. The price to-day has ruled at 89 a 88½.

The speculation in Ohio and Mississippi certificates has been kept up through the week, upon the supposition that the visit of Sir Morton Peto, Hon. M. Kinnaird, M. Leon Lillo, and several other English capitalists, connected with the Atlantic & Great Western road, will result in the union of the two companies. The sales of certificates have been very large; the price has fluctuated between 27 and 30, and closes at 28, with a quieter tone.

Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien retains the advance realised last week. The price has fluctuated between 47½ and 49½, and closes at 48.

The following were the closing quotations of leading stocks at the beginning, middle, and close of the week:

	Sept. 2.	Sept. 5.	Sept. 8.
Canton Company.....	40	39	39½
Quicksilver.....	63½	61½	60½
Mariposa.....	13½	12½	—
Cumberland Coal.....	48½	43½	48½
Atlantic M. S. S.....	148	149	—
New York Central.....	93	92½	92½
Erie.....	86½	89½	87½
Hudson River.....	109½	110	110½
Reading.....	106½	106½	107½
Michigan Southern.....	65½	66½	66½
Michigan Central.....	109½	108½	110
Illinois Central.....	124½	124½	124
Cleveland and Pittsburgh.....	72½	71½	71½
Chicago and N. W.....	28½	28½	28
Chicago and N. W. pref.....	63½	63½	61½
Rock Island.....	109	109½	110½
Fort Wayne.....	97½	98	97½
Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien.....	48	48½	48
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates.....	28½	27½	28

**UNITED STATES SECURITIES.**—Government securities have shown a strong upward tendency during the week. The advance of Five-twenties in London to 69@69½, and a continued steady demand for them from abroad has strengthened that particular stock, and all others have improved in sympathy. The official statement of the public debt on the 31st ult., was unexpectedly gratifying. The increase of the debt during the month of August was shown to have been only \$406,296; which is taken as indicating that the debt will not rise finally above \$3,000,000,000, and has improved the standing of United States securities generally.

Old Five-twenties have become so scarce that it is difficult to execute foreign orders for them; and it is anticipated that consequently the new issue will soon be in demand for the foreign market. Five-twenties, old issue, have ranged between 106½ and 107½, and close at 107½; new issue close at 105½, having ranged at 105@105½. Sixes of 1881 have advanced from 107½ to 108, closing at the latter figure. Ten-forties have sold at 94½@94½ and close at 94½. Certificates of Indebtedness are much in demand, and have risen from 98½ to 99. Seven thirties continue dull; the demand for investment is nominal, and the price remains stationary; 1st series close at 99½@99½; 2nd series at 99½@99½; 3rd series at 99½@99½.

The following have been the closing quotations for the leading government series at the beginning, middle, and close of the week:

	Sept. 2.	Sept. 5.	Sept. 8.
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.	107½	108	107½
U. S. 5-25's, c. o. iss.	106½	107½	107½
U. S. 5-20's, c. n. iss.	105	105½	105½
U. S. 10-40's, coup.	94½	94½	94½
U. S. 7-30 Treas. Note	90½	90½	90½
U. S. 6's, certif. n. iss.	98½	98½	99

**GOLD MARKET.**—Gold has been steady during the week, the prevailing tendency of the premium being upward. The demand for customs has been unusually active, and a small amount has been required for export, while the demand for the South has been at about the late rate. The banks' statements shows a further loss from that source of one and a half millions. It is thus seen that the supply is being very heavily drawn upon; while they have been no indications during the week that the Assistant Treasurer has been a seller. The amount of gold in the Treasury on the 31st of August was \$45,435,771; against \$35,337,357 on the 31st of July, showing an increase during last month of \$10,098,414. This steady drain upon the gold resources has much less effect on the premium than might be supposed—a fact, perhaps largely owing to their being at present no speculators who avail themselves of these fluctuations for putting up the price. The price has fluctuated during the week between 143½ a 145.

The steamship Costa Rica arrived to-day from Aspinwall, brings \$938,267 of California gold.

The following have been the highest and lowest quotations for gold on each of the last six days:

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
Sept. 2.....	144½	144½	Sept. 6.....	145	144½
Sept. 3.....	144½	143½	Sept. 7.....	144½	144½
Sept. 5.....	144½	144½	Sept. 8.....	144½	144½

The exports of specie since our last have been as follows: Sept. 1st \$120,133, Sept. 6th \$170,000; total \$290,133.

The transactions for last week at the Custom-house and Sub-treasury were as follows:

	CUSTOM-HOUSE.		SUB-TREASURY.	
	Receipts.		Payments.	Receipts.
Aug. 28.....	\$561,784 78		\$2,460,825 06	\$1,375,745 16
Aug. 29.....	483,416 13		1,820,924 04	1,405,852 37
Aug. 30.....	726,349 67		1,838,219 62	4,025,975 74
Aug. 31.....	640,060 65		4,888,885 09	5,035,867 30
Sept. 1.....	337,422 21		2,391,518 47	1,634,422 42
Sept. 2.....	487,742 45		2,030,218 31	8,630,020 02

Total.....	\$3,236,725 89	\$14,930,585 87	\$17,107,882 96
Balance in Sub-treasury on morning of Aug. 28th.			59,522,061 50
			\$76,529,944 46
Deduct payments during the week.....			14,930,585 87
Balance on Saturday evening.....			\$61,699,358 57
Increase during the week.....			2,177,297 87

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE.**—There has been very little business during the week in sterling bills, the importers being at present indisposed to remit; rates have tended downward, but quotations are nominally the same as a week ago. Bills on Paris have been in rather more demand, but without change in rates. The following are the closing rates:

Banks' Sterling, 60 days.....	100½ @ 109½	Antwerp.....	5.90 @ 5.16½
Banks' Sterling, 3 months.....	110½ @ 109½	Swiss.....	5.17½ @ 5.15
Merchants'.....	108½ @ 108½	Hamburg.....	35½ @ 36½
Francs, long date.....	5.17½ @ 5.16½	Amsterdam.....	40½ @ 40½
Francs, short date.....	5.15 @ 5.13½	Frankfort.....	40½ @ 40½
		Bremen.....	78 @ 70½
		Prussian Thalers.....	70½ @ 71½

**NEW YORK CITY BANKS.**—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of the city of New York, for the week ending at the commencement of business on Sept. 2, 1865:

Banks.	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Net Deposits.	Legal Tenders.
New York.....	\$6,138,085	\$2,475,380	\$43,473	\$3,524,666	\$2,509,092
Manhattan.....	5,596,006	892,192	14,810	5,423,614	1,458,907
Merchants.....	6,980,802	881,500	22,969	5,228,080	1,519,416
Mechanics.....	4,878,255	297,801	20,901	4,635,552	1,615,076
Union.....	8,901,142	228,301	—	8,927,483	1,028,636
America.....	6,427,347	1,629,444	3,750	7,541,831	8,764,106
Phoenix.....	8,457,314	225,539	18,691	3,198,471	1,081,410
City.....	4,274,171	201,563	—	3,868,804	733,637
Traders'.....	8,288,453	88,106	841,007	2,001,767	843,508
Fulton.....	2,171,865	308,343	25,677	2,319,532	635,276
Chemical.....	5,635,129	875,843	—	6,108,085	1,456,715
Merch. Exchange.....	2,577,264	13,500	55,943	1,860,509	549,304
National.....	2,255,374	483,771	4,496	1,158,887	875,367
Butch. & Drovers.....	2,410,001	51,286	85,513	1,906,474	159,505
Mech's & Trad's.....	1,769,665	90,308	90,743	1,841,920	891,337
Greenwich.....	687,557	32,017	9,239	681,925	125,980

Leather Manf.....	2,675,822	154,168	.....	2,176,296	475,189
Seventh Ward.....	645,952	32,798	96,826	548,248	410,878
State of N. Y.....	5,580,019	534,478	20,878	4,677,642	880,259
Amer. Exchange.....	10,003,232	1,018,979	17,065	6,751,378	1,943,741
Commerce.....	17,718,112	579,125	1,108,000	7,820,971	3,601,000
Broadway.....	5,671,905	128,784	519,035	5,842,860	2,002,877
Ocean.....	2,307,997	81,578	10,343	1,933,115	611,453
Mercantile.....	3,566,627	66,792	245,138	3,059,329	755,156
Pacific.....	1,769,489	18,908	56,448	1,499,701	814,996
Republic.....	4,463,572	274,871	343,666	3,750,771	1,112,361
Chatham.....	1,627,314	36,994	6,129	1,758,632	704,892
People's.....	1,358,279	44,640	9,710	1,195,578	190,832
North Amer.....	3,509,964	194,938	25,865	2,875,065	1,304,578
Hanover.....	2,259,392	113,687	19,493	1,580,830	455,508
Irving.....	1,432,160	26,409	11,795	1,319,431	849,024
Metropolitan.....	9,045,977	285,101	53,100	6,648,642	2,548,000
Citizens.....	1,868,968	19,563	17,287	1,058,040	403,588
Nassau.....	2,260,997	174,062	5,060	1,878,657	846,043
Market.....	2,537,660	106,115	195,550	2,113,053	645,633
St. Nicholas.....	2,303,558	53,911	324,028	1,863,148	565,997
Shoe and Leather.....	3,066,000	60,452	495,631	1,962,832	938,553
Corn Exchange.....	2,738,582	189,936	83,850	2,956,637	856,000
Continental.....	8,226,380	147,066	9,943	2,727,727	929,000
Commonwealth.....	2,562,514	82,905	25,427	8,111,782	1,180,061
Oriental.....	1,156,345	42,654	110,914	1,001,613	273,572
Marine.....	1,601,269	72,117	—	1,478,441	646,300
Atlantic.....	1,001,322	65,881	50,205	828,233	176,130
Imp. and Traders.....	4,165,372	56,423	22,672	3,671,148	792,152
Park.....	15,009,915	299,262	544,964	12,533,182	3,981,300
Dry Dock.....	1,446,392	52,361	38,146	1,354,367	513,007
Gov. Bk. As.....	1,042,619	26,565	3,144	84,672	828,946
Grocers.....	1,655,548	34,540	13,954	1,550,535	806,972
North River.....	780,951	11,826	92,696	599,939	201,304
East River.....	1,643,234	21,639	1,488	1,588,140	791,211
Man. and Mer.....	12,279,279	198,609	1,497,055	9,474,849	3,548,586
Fourth National.....	11,579,915	90,005	995,586	14,037,727	4,956,090
Central.....	1,463,592	—	270,000	1,452,555	544,751
Second National.....	85,291	16,688	—	92,979	20,184
Bull's Head.....	915,710	9,157	122,481	909,874	34,062
Manufacturers.....	504,557	13,119	58,265	249,121	64,062
Totals.....	\$211,394,370	14,443,827	8,509,175	180,816,658	57,371,730

Compared with the previous week the differences in the Bank Statement are as follows:—

Loans.....	Inc. \$1,971,065	Circulation.....	Inc. \$376,761
Specie.....	Dec. 1,579,788	Net Deposits.....	Inc. 1,232,932
Legal Tenders.....	Inc. 3,021,924		

The statement is, on the whole, favorable. The increase in loans indicates more confidence, and activity among the banks; and the addition to the legal tenders and deposits, shows increased facilities for accommodating borrowers. The continued heavy drain upon the specie is the result of the large demand for gold for custom duties.

For the corresponding period of the last three years the same items compare as follows:

	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
1862.....	\$158,435,859	36,138,928	9,645,965	142,663,036
1863.....	178,477,037	31,989,381	5,456,016	153,110,687
1864.....	189,414,631	20,136,547	4,200,950	151,068,566
1865.....	211,394,370	14,443,827	8,509,175	180,816,658

The following comparison shows the totals of the Banks' Statements for each week of the current year since April 1:

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Legal Tenders.	Clearings.
Apr. 1.....	204,408,335	20,584,668	4,888,980	173,304,911	42,989,382	509,148,691
Apr. 8.....	204,158,859	20,045,906	4,773,523	174,850,185	46,424,867	493,653,634
Apr. 15.....	206,508,095	19,338,734	4,737,562	177,515,945	51,291,363	427,761,612
Apr. 22.....	204,723,196	19,122,288	4,700,210	184,244,399	59,954,887	372,740,215
Apr. 29.....	204,277,573	19,049,913	4,660,659	193,188,738	66,096,274	329,550,214
May 6.....	212,172,377	20,088,399	4,886,937	200,466,785	66,256,849	506,899,215
May 13.....	218,502,960	23,553,231	4,889,562	203,369,886	61,052,537	511,914,441
May 20.....	219,810,780	23,194,402	5,032,944	208,584,725	55,625,517	510,767,345
May 27.....	212,445,121	22,063,929	5,066,693	197,081,017	54,254,075	429,221,798
June 3.....	210,416,543	21,346,493	5,323,092	186,935,650	51,065,440	389,049,575
June 10.....	208,392,635	18,480,620	5,492,738	185,509,953	54,391,336	400,542,769
June 17.....	208,944,311	16,680,877	5,647,944	189,947,334	62,567,844	542,070,148
June 24.....	218,500,280	15,906,318	5,789,070	187,508,896	63,560,589	514,448,415
July 1.....	216,585,421	15,854,990	5,818,445	191,656,773	60,904,445	478,730,313
July 8.....	218,541,975	19,100,594	6,001,774	195,199,005	62,519,708	475,504,141
July 15.....	221,285,082	20,400,441	6,250,945	200,420,288	60,054,646	500,959,312
July 22.....	222,960,305	20,332,908	6,589,766	193,790,096	52,736,229	517,174,966
July 29.....	222,341,966	20,773,155	7,065,454	186,766,671	46,966,733	494,854,139
Aug. 5.....	219,102,793	19,400,380	7,650,370	178,247,074	43,561,073	576,961,323
Aug. 12.....	215,459,942	20,163,292	8,050,361	175,738,135	45,006,428	468,458,275
Aug. 19.....	210,827,581	19,604,636	7,639,575	174,593,016	45,583,98	492,697,739
Aug. 26.....	209,423,305	16,023,615	7,932,414	179,083,676	54,249,808	372,134,209
Sept. 2.....	211,394,370	14,443,827	8,509,175	180,816,658	57,371,739	895,968,676

**PHILADELPHIA BANKS.**—The following is a statement of the condition of the Philadelphia banks, Sept. 4, as compared with the previous week:

	Aug. 28.	Sept. 4.
Capital Stock.....	\$14,442,350	\$14,442,350
Loans.....	50,697,943	50,697,943
Specie.....	1,155,197	1,100,342
Legal Tenders.....	19,640,763	19,088,164
Deposits.....	88,649,910	88,417,473
Circulation.....	6,983,823	6,980,826

The following comparison shows the condition of the Philadelphia banks at stated periods since 1865:

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
January 5, 1863.....	\$37,619,675	\$4,510,750	\$4,504,115	\$23,429,168
January 3, 1865.....	45,059,403	1,208,583	2,793,468	89,845,963
February 6, ".....	50,369,473	1,702,776	3,496,178	36,496,337
March 6, ".....	49,238,540	1,889,364	5,346,021	38,391,622
April 3, ".....	50,522,030	1,843,223	5,293,626	38,316,547
May 1, ".....	51,726,309	1,262,252	6,441,407	44,194,224
June 5, ".....	53,095,638	1,258,762	6,717,753	41,518,576
July 10, ".....	50,188,778	1,187,700	6,738,585	41,344,633
Aug. 7, ".....	54,337,695	1,154,006	6,984,663	47,762,160
Aug. 14, ".....	54,592,713	1,153,981	6,989,917	44,561,746
Aug. 22, ".....	51,930,580	1,160,329	7,076,887	41,348,173
Aug. 29, ".....	50,577,343	1,155,197	6,983,523	38,964,910
Sept. 4, ".....	50,096,499	1,106,342	6,980,826	38,417,473



**NATIONAL BANKS.**—The following named National Banks, all but two, being conversions from State institutions whose applications were made prior to the 1st of July, were authorized during the week ending Sept. 2:

Names.	Locations.	Capital.
First.....	St. Johns, Michigan.....	\$50,000
National State Bank of Dubuque.....	Dubuque, Iowa.....	150,000
Insburg National Bank of Orleans.....	Insburg, Vermont.....	50,000
American National Bank of Detroit.....	Detroit, Michigan.....	250,000
Nation City Bank.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	300,000
National Exchange.....	Albion, Michigan.....	50,000
First.....	Middletown, Ohio.....	100,000
Aquidneck.....	Newport, R. I.....	250,000
First.....	Charlotte, N. C.....	50,000
Merchants.....	Petersburg, Va.....	140,000
First.....	Wiscasset, Maine.....	100,000

Capital of new banks..... \$1,490,000  
Previously authorized..... 392,614,333

Aggregate Capital..... \$394,104,333

No additional depositories of the public money have been authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury since August 20.

The amount of National Banks circulation issued during the week ending September 2, was \$2,231,530, making the total circulation outstanding at that date \$177,487,220.

The following comparison shows the progress of the national banks, in respect to number, capital and circulation, from February, 1865, to latest dates:

Date.	Banks.	Capital.	Circulation.
Feb. 18, 1865.....	815	186,041,735	73,555,380
Mar. 4, ".....	855	192,949,736	99,325,600
" 18, ".....	908	202,944,486	104,750,540
Apr. 1, ".....	973	226,246,800	111,634,670
" 22, ".....	1,011	246,054,170	119,961,800
May 6, ".....	1,117	264,954,170	126,360,330
" 20, ".....	1,172	281,868,820	130,680,170
June 3, ".....	1,212	298,971,020	135,607,060
" 17, ".....	1,297	310,295,891	140,797,755
July 1, ".....	1,378	340,938,000	146,927,975
" 15, ".....	1,447	364,020,756	154,120,015
Aug. 5, ".....	1,504	377,574,281	165,794,440
" 12, ".....	1,523	379,731,701	169,598,960
" 19, ".....	1,530	390,000,000	172,664,460
" 26, ".....	1,538	392,614,333	175,265,690
Sept. 2, ".....	1,549	394,104,333	177,487,220

**FOREIGN BANKING.**—The following is the statement of the Bank of England for the week ending Aug. 23, 1865:

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.			
Notes issued.....	£27,920,775	Government debt.....	£11,015,100
		Other securities.....	3,634,900
		Gold coin and bullion.....	13,270,775
	£27,920,775		£27,920,775
BANKING DEPARTMENT.			
Proprietors' capital.....	£14,553,000	Government securities	
Rest.....	3,508,833	including de'd weight annuity.....	£10,384,209
Public dep'ts, including exchequer, savings banks, commissioners of national debt and dividend accounts.....	5,582,243	Other securities.....	21,418,929
Other deposits.....	14,714,585	Notes.....	6,144,650
Seven day & other bills.....	534,481	Gold and silver coin.....	950,354
	£38,893,142		£38,893,142

The preceding accounts, compared with those of the previous week, exhibit:

A decrease of circulation of.....	£209,489
An increase of public deposits of.....	255,790
A decrease of other deposits of.....	248,202
No change in Government securities.	
A decrease of other securities of.....	273,115
An increase of bullion of.....	40,596
A decrease of rest of.....	30,618
A increase of reserve of.....	239,416
No change in Government Securities.	

The following is the return of the Bank of France, made up to the 24th of August. The return for the previous week is added:

DEBTOR.			
	Aug. 24, 1865.	August 17, 1865.	
Capital of the bank.....	182,500,000 0	182,500,000 0	
Profits, in addition to capital.....	7,044,776 2	7,044,776 2	
Reserve of the bank and branches.....	22,105,750 14	22,105,750 14	
New reserve.....	4,000,000 0	4,000,000 0	
Notes in circulation and at the branches.....	879,328,825 0	877,949,725 0	
Drafts drawn by the bank on the branches of the bank payable in Paris or in the provinces.....	8,176,980 35	7,873,722 48	
Treasury account.....	156,387,385 18	146,894,393 66	
Accounts current at Paris.....	158,163,408 90	170,862,745 15	
Ditto in the provinces.....	51,435,105 0	51,280,670 0	

Dividends payable.....	1,894,429 75	2,087,253 75
Various discounts.....	4,014,849 69	3,736,010 98
Re-discounts.....	1,437,623 17	1,437,623 17
Surplus of receipts not distributed.....	752,993 36	752,993 36
Sundries.....	9,739,913 96	10,158,378 40
	1,467,302,029 53	1,468,501,226 11

CREDITOR.		
Cash and bullion.....	500,449,390 81	488,070,183 57
Commercial bills overdue.....	200,275 84	612,645 7
Ditto discounted in Paris.....	292,392,830 91	310,930,386 12
Ditto in the branches.....	299,353,418 0	312,323,070 0
Advances on bullion in Paris.....	53,366,073 25	54,102,673 25
Ditto in the provinces.....	11,930,500 0	12,341,700 0
Ditto on public securities in Paris.....	14,739,400 0	14,711,100 0
Ditto in the provinces.....	10,588,800 0	10,625,700 0
Ditto on obligations and railway shares.....	30,559,200 0	30,611,100 0
Ditto in the provinces.....	21,509,680 0	21,655,780 0
Ditto on securities in the Credit Foncier in Paris.....	664,400 0	676,200 0
Ditto to the provinces.....	523,950 0	542,950 0
Ditto to the State.....	60,000,050 0	60,000,000 0
Government stock reserve.....	12,980,750 14	12,980,750 14
Ditto other securities.....	36,557,487 91	36,557,487 91
Securities held.....	100,000,000 0	100,000,000 0
Hotel and property of the bank & branches.....	8,426,191 0	8,413,566 0
Expenses of management.....	905,307 53	677,988 75
Sundries.....	12,104,874 33	10,127,684 30
	1,467,302,029 52	1,468,501,226 11

The return is not considered favorable to commerce. It shows an increase of 12,379,000f in the coin and bullion, and a diminution of 14,170,000f in the discounts. In the circulation of notes there is an increase of 1,979,000f, and in the deposits a decline of 12,565,000f.

## BANK STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	CAPITAL.		DIVIDEND.		MARKET.	
	Par of Shares.	Amount.	Periods.	Last Paid.	Bid.	Ask.
(Marked thus * are National.)						
America.....	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July.....	July.....	5 123	140
American Exchange.....	100	5,000,000	May and Nov.....	May.....	5 114	116
Atlantic.....	100	300,000	Jan. and July.....	July.....	5	
Atlantic (Brooklyn).....	50	500,000	Jan. and July.....	July.....	6	
Bowery.....	25	1,000,000	Jan. and July.....	July.....	12	
Broadway.....	50	300,000	Jan. and July.....	July.....		
Brooklyn.....	50	200,000	Quarterly.....	July.....	3	
Bull's Head.....	25	800,000	Jan. and July.....	July.....	5	
Butchers & Drovers.....	100	2,000,000	May and Nov.....	May.....	7 105	
Central.....	50	200,000	Jan. and July.....	July.....		
Central (Brooklyn).....	50	200,000	Jan. and July.....	July.....		
Chatham.....	25	450,000	Jan. and July.....	July.....	7 125	
Chemical.....	100	300,000	Quarterly.....	July.....	6	
Citizens.....	25	400,000	Jan. and July.....	July.....	5 & 5 ex.	
City.....	100	1,000,000	May and Nov.....	May.....	6 175	
City (Brooklyn).....	50	500,000	Jan. and July.....	July.....		
Commerce.....	100	10,000,000	Jan. and July.....	July.....	5 104	106
Commonwealth.....	100	750,000	Jan. and July.....	July.....	3 99	99
Continental.....	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July.....	July.....	4	93
Corn Exchange.....	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.....	Aug.....	5 106	110
Currency.....	100	100,000	Jan. and July.....	July.....		
Dry Dock.....	30	200,000	Quarterly.....	July.....	3	
East River.....	50	250,150	Jan. and July.....	July.....	4	100
Eight.....	100	250,000	Jan. and July.....	July.....	5	
Fifth.....	100	150,000	Jan. and July.....	July.....	5 & 8 ex.	
First.....	100	500,000	May and Nov.....	May.....	7 10	
First (Brooklyn).....	100	500,000	Jan. and July.....	July.....	7 & 5 ex.	
Fourth.....	100	5,000,000	March and Sept.....	Sept.....	4 94	96
Fulton.....	30	600,000	May and Nov.....	May.....	5	120
Far. & Cit. (Wm'sbg).....	20	160,000	March and Sept.....	Sept.....		
Gallatin.....	100	1,500,000	April and Oct.....	April.....	5 110	
Greenwich.....	25	200,000	May and Nov.....	May.....	6	
Grocers.....	50	200,000	Jan. and July.....	July.....	5	
Hanover.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.....	July.....	5 105	
Importers & Traders.....	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July.....	July.....	4	
Irving.....	50	500,000	Jan. and July.....	July.....	4 106	
Leather Manufacturers.....	50	600,000	Feb. and Aug.....	Aug.....	5	
Long Island (Brook).....	50	400,000	Feb. and Aug.....	Aug.....	4	
Manhattan.....	50	2,050,000	Feb. and Aug.....	Aug.....	5	125
Manufacturers (Wbg).....	30	210,000	Jan. and July.....	July.....	5	
Manufac. & Merch'ns.....	100	500,000	Jan. and July.....	July.....	5	
Marine.....	30	400,000	Feb. and Aug.....	Aug.....	6	
Market.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.....	July.....	6	
Mechanics.....	25	2,000,000	Jan. and July.....	July.....	5 & 5 ex.	110
Mechanics (Brook).....	50	500,000	Jan. and July.....	July.....		
Mech. Bank. Asso.*.....	25	500,000	May and Nov.....	May.....	5	
Mechan. & Traders.....	25	600,000	May and Nov.....	May.....	5 & 5 ex.	
Mercantile.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.....	July.....	5	
Mercants.....	50	3,000,000	June and Dec.....	June.....	5 109	112
Mercants' Exch.*.....	50	1,235,000	Jan. and July.....	July.....	5	101
Metropolitan.....	100	4,000,000	Jan. and July.....	July.....	5 & 5 ex.	115 118
Nassau.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.....	July.....		110
Nassau (Brooklyn).....	100	300,000	Jan. and July.....	July.....		
National.....	50	1,500,000	April and Oct.....	April.....	5 110	119
New York.....	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July.....	July.....	5	118
New York County.....	100	200,000	Jan. and July.....	July.....		
New York Exchange.....	100	300,000	Jan. and July.....	July.....		
Ninth.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.....	July.....	5	103
North America.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.....	July.....	5 & 5 ex.	108
North River.....	50	400,000	Jan. and July.....	July.....	6	
Ocean.....	50	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.....	Aug.....	4	90
Oriental.....	50	300,000	Feb. and Aug.....	Aug.....	5	
Pacific.....	50	422,700	May and Nov.....	May.....	5 155	
Park.....	100	2,000,000	Jan. and July.....	July.....	6 & 10 ex.	150
Peoples.....	25	412,500	Jan. and July.....	July.....	5 110	
Phoenix.....	20	1,800,000	Jan. and July.....	July.....	5 90	95
Republic.....	100	2,000,000	Feb. and Aug.....	Aug.....	5 108	110
St. Nicholas.....	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.....	Aug.....	5	101
Seventh Ward.....	100	500,000	Jan. and July.....	July.....		
Second.....	100	800,000	May and Nov.....	May.....		
Shoe & Leather.....	100	1,500,000	April and Oct.....	April.....	4	104 1/2
Sixth.....	100	300,000	May and Nov.....	May.....	5	115
State of New York.....	100	2,000,000	May and Nov.....	May.....	5	
Tenth.....	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.....	July.....	5	
Third.....	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.....	Aug.....	5	
Tradersmen's.....	40	1,000,000	Jan. and July.....	July.....	6 & 4 ex.	
Union.....	50	1,600,000	May and Nov.....	May.....	5 118	
Williamsburg City.....	50	900,000	Jan. and July.....	July.....	4	121

## SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

(REPRESENTED BY THE CLOSING SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.)

SECURITIES.							SECURITIES.						
	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.		Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
<b>American Gold Coin.</b>							<b>Railroad Stocks.</b>						
United States 6s, 1867.....	registered.			117½	120		Brooklyn City.....	10					
do do 6s, 1868.....	coupon.			117			Central of New Jersey.....	100					
do do 6s, 1868.....	registered.			107½	107½	107½	Chicago and Alton.....	100	97½			101	
do do 6s, 1881.....	coupon.	107½	107½	107½	108	107½	do do preferred.....	100		120	118		
do do 6s, 1881.....	registered.	106½	107½	107½	107½	107½	Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.....	100					
do do 6s, 5-20s.....	coupon.	106½	107½	107½	107½	107½	Chicago and Milwaukee.....	100	28½	29½	28½	28½	28
do do 6s, 5-20s.....	registered.	105					Chicago and Northwestern.....	100	63½	64½	63½	63½	61½
do do 6s, 5-20s (new).....			105½	105½	105½	105½	do do preferred.....	100	109	110	108½	109½	110½
do do 6s, Oregon War, 1881.....	(\$ yearly).						Chicago and Rock Island.....	100	125	125	125	125	125
do do 6s, do. do. (\$ yearly).....	coupon.						Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati.....	100	72½	73½	71½	73	72½
do do 6s, 1871.....	coupon.						Cleveland and Pittsburgh.....	50	102				
do do 6s, 1871.....	registered.						Cleveland and Toledo.....	50					
do do 6s, 1874.....	coupon.						Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.....	50					
do do 6s, 1874.....	registered.						Eighth Avenue.....	100	86½	90½	89½	89	87½
do do 6s, 10-40s.....	coupon.	94½	94½	94½	94	94½	Erie.....	100	89	86	83	83	83½
do do 6s, 10-40s.....	registered.						do preferred.....	100					
do do 7-30s Treas. Notes.....	1st series.	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	Hannibal and St. Joseph.....	100					
do do do do do.....	2d series.	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	do do preferred.....	100					
do do do do do.....	3d series.	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	Harlem.....	50					
do do 6s, Certificates (new).....							do preferred.....	50					
<b>State.</b>							Hudson River.....	100	109½	109½	110	110½	110½
California 7s, large.....							Illinois Central.....	100	123	124½	124½	124½	
Connecticut 6s, 1872.....							Indianapolis and Cincinnati.....	50					
Georgia 6s.....							Joliet and Chicago.....	100					
Illinois Canal Bonds, 1860.....	Registered, 1860						Long Island.....	50					
do do do do do.....	79, after 1860						Marietta and Cincinnati.....	100	25				
do do do do do.....	1862						do do 1st preferred.....	100	43	49	50	48	
do do do do do.....	1865						do do 2d preferred.....	100					
do do do do do.....	1870						Michigan Central.....	100	109½	109½	109½	110	110
do do do do do.....	1877						Michigan So. and N. Indiana.....	100	65½	67	66½	66½	66½
do do do do do.....	1879						do do guaranteed.....	100					
do do War Loan.....							Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien.....	100	96½	48½	48½	49½	48
Indiana 6s, War Loan.....							do do do 1st pref.....	100					
do do do do do.....	2½s						do do do 2d pref.....	100					
Iowa 7s, War Loan.....							Milwaukee and St. Paul.....	100					
Kentucky 6s, 1868-72.....							do do preferred.....	100					
Louisiana 6s.....							Mississippi and Missouri.....	100	80	80		80	
Massachusetts 6s.....							Morris and Essex.....	100					
Michigan 6s, 1873.....							New Jersey.....	100					
do do 6s, 1878.....							New York Central.....	100	92½	93½	92½	93½	93½
do do 6s, 1883.....							New Haven and Hartford.....	100					
do do 6s, 1888.....							Norwich and Worcester.....	100					
do do 6s, 1893.....							Ohio and Mississippi Certificates.....	28½	28½	27½	29½	28½	28
do do 6s, 1898.....							do do do preferred.....	70					
do do 6s, 1898.....							Panama.....	100					
do do 6s, 1898.....							Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago.....	100	97½	98	98	98	97½
do do 6s, 1898.....							Reading.....	50	106½	107½	106½	107	107½
do do 6s, 1898.....							St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute.....	100	39	65	63	65½	38
do do 6s, 1898.....							do do do preferred.....	100					
do do 6s, 1898.....							Second Avenue.....	100					
do do 6s, 1898.....							Sixth Avenue.....	100			125		
do do 6s, 1898.....							Third Avenue.....	100					
do do 6s, 1898.....							Toledo, Wabash and Western.....	50		40	60		
do do 6s, 1898.....							do do do preferred.....	50					
<b>Miscellaneous.</b>							<b>Railroad Bonds:</b>						
Atlantic Mail Steamship.....	100	148	149				Atlantic and Great Western, 1st mort.....					96	
Canton, Baltimore.....	100	40	40½	39			do do 2d mort.....						
Central Coal.....	100	48			54	53½	Buffalo, New York and Erie, 1st mort, 1877.....						
Central American Transit.....	100						Chicago and Alton, Sinking Fund.....		95½	87			
Cumberland and Coal, preferred.....	100	43½	45	43½	43½	43½	do do 1st mortgage.....						
Delaware & Hudson Canal.....	100	142½			142	143	do do Income.....	111					
Harlem Gas.....	50						Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 8 per cent.....						
Manhattan Gas Light.....	50						Chicago and Milwaukee, 1st mortgage.....						
Marietta Mining.....	100	12½	12½	12½			Chicago and Northwestern, Sinking Fund.....						
Metropolitan Gas.....	100						do do Interest.....						
New York Gas.....	100						do do Extension.....						
Nicaragua Transit.....	100						do do 1st mortgage.....	80	80	80	80		
Pacific Mail Steamship.....	100						do do 2d mortgage.....						
do do do do do.....	100						Chicago and Rock Island, 1st mortgage.....						
Pennsylvania Coal.....	100						Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 2d mortgage.....						
Quicksilver Mining.....	50						do do 3d mortgage, conv.....						
Western Union Telegraph.....	100	52½	52½	51½	51½	49½	do do 4th mortgage.....						
		70	70			70	Cleveland and Toledo, Sinking Fund.....						



## NATIONAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES' LIST.

DENOMINATIONS.	Amount Outstanding.	INTEREST.		Prin- cipal Due.	MARKET.		DENOMINATIONS.	Amount Outstanding.	INTEREST.		Prin- cipal Due.	MARKET.	
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Asked			Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Asked
AMERICAN GOLD COIN.													
National Securities.													
Bonds of 1847.....registered.	9,415,280	6	Jan. & July	1867	119	120	ALBANY, N. Y.—City Scrip.....	\$90,000	5		70	74	
do 1848.....coupon.	8,908,342	6	Jan. & July	1868	117 1/4		do do City Scrip.....	225,000	6		65	69	
do 1860.....registered.	7,032,000	5	Jan. & July	1871	116 1/2		do do Water Loan.....	850,000	6		70	72	99
do do do.....registered.							ALLEGHANY CITY, Pa.—City Bds.....	300,000	6		1879		
do 1868.....coupon.	20,000,000	5	Jan. & July	1874	96		do do RR Bds.....	600,000	4		1913		
do do do.....registered.							BALTIMORE, Md.—Improvement.....	4,963,000	5	J. A. J. & O.	1870	83	
do 1861.....coupon.	282,570,650	6	Jan. & July	1881	107 1/2	108	do do Miscellaneous.....	820,000	6	do	1870	99	
Oregon War Bds (yearly) coupon.	1,016,000	6	Jan. & July	1881	100 1/2		do do N. W. Virg. RR.....	1,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1873	99 1/2	
Bonds (5-20) of 1863.....coupon.	514,780,500	6	May & Nov.	1882	107 1/2	107 1/2	do do Water Loan.....	3,500,000	6	May & Nov.	1875	101	
do do do.....registered.							do do York & Cum. R. R.....	1,000,000	6	Jan. & July	1886	99 1/2	101
do do 1864.....coupon.	91,789,000	6	Jan. & July	1881	100 1/2		do do B. & O. R. R. coup.....	5,000,000	6	J. A. J. & O.	1890	101 1/2	101 1/2
do do do.....registered.							do do Park.....	554,000	6	M. J. S. & D.	1890		
do (10-40s) do.....coupon.	172,770,100	5	Mar. & Sept.	1904	94 1/2	94 1/2	BANGOR, Me.—City Debt.....	197,700	6		65	78	94
Treasury Notes (1st series).....	300,000,000	7.30	Feb. & Aug.	1867	94 1/2	94 1/2	do do Railroad Debt.....	740,000	6		65	74	
do do (2d series).....	300,000,000	7.30	Jan. & Dec.	1868	99 1/2	99 1/2	BOSTON, Mass.—City Bonds.....	583,305	4 1/2		78	79	
do do (3d series).....	230,000,000	7.30	Jan. & July	1868	99 1/2	99 1/2	do do City Bonds.....	4,113,826	5		65	85	98
Debt Certificates (old).....	106,706,000	6	Maturity	1 year			do do Water Loan Stg.....	1,949,711	4 1/2		72	73	
							do do Water Loan.....	1,063,000	5		68	78	
State Securities.													
ALABAMA—State Bonds.....	3,428,000	5	Ja. & July	1877			BROOKLYN, N. Y.—City Bonds.....	634,300	6	Jan. & July	65	71	
CALIFORNIA—Civil Bonds.....	3,926,000	7	do	78 '80	116		do do Improved St'k.....	1,281,000	6	do	65	95	84
do do War Bonds.....	808,000	7	do	1872			do do Pub. Park L'n.....	121,540	6	do	1869		
CONNECTICUT—War Bonds.....	8,000,000	6	Oct. & Apr.	72 '84	95		BUFFALO, N. Y.—Municipal Bonds.....	5,550,000	6	do	81	97	90
do do Tax Exempt B'ds.....	2,000,000	6	do	1885			do do Municipal Bonds.....	299,000	7		65	79	
GEORGIA—State Bonds.....	2,073,750	6	Jan. & July	1880	80		CHICAGO, Ill.—City Bonds.....	571,000	7	Apr. & Oct.	1881	97	100
do do do.....	525,000	7	do	1872			do do City Bonds.....	360,000	6	Jan. & July	1876		
ILLINOIS—Canal Bonds.....	3,247,000	6	Jan. & July	1870			do do Sewerage Bonds.....	913,000	7	do	79	87	100
do do do.....	1,700,900	6	do	1860	95	95	do do Water Bonds.....	1,030,000	6	do	1888	96 1/2	100
do do do.....	808,000	6	do	1862	98		CINCINNATI, O.—Municipal.....		6	Apr. & Oct.	1895	89	
do do do.....	28,000	6	do	1865			do do Water Bonds.....		6	Jan. & July			
do do do.....	1,116,500	6	do	1870			CLEVELAND, O.—City Bonds.....		7	do	1879		
do do do.....	490,000	6	do	1877	97		do do Sewerage Bonds.....		7	do	1890		
do do do.....	236,000	6	do	1879	97		DETROIT, Mich.—City Bonds.....	20,000	8	do	1871		
do do War Loan Bonds.....	2,000,000	6	do	1879	100		do do City Bonds.....	256,398	7	June & Dec.	69 '79		
INDIANA—State Bonds.....	5,325,500	5	Jan. & July	plea	86	90	do do City Bonds.....	50,000	6	Apr. & Oct.	1865		
do do do.....	2,058,173	2 1/2	do	plea	85		do do Water Bonds.....	650,000	7	Jan. & July	67	77	87 1/2
do do War Loan Bonds.....	1,225,500	6	May & Nov.	1881	97		DUBUQUE, Io.—City Bonds.....	319,457	8	Various.	65	72	
IOWA—State Certificates.....	200,000	7	Jan. & July	1887			do do Railroad.....	400,000	7	Jan. & July	73	77	
do do War Loan Bonds.....	800,000	7	do	1877			HARTFORD, Ct.—City Bonds.....	125,000	6	Various.	65	70	
KANSAS—State Bonds.....	300,000	7	Jan. & July	76 '78			do do Park Bonds.....	130,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1882		
KENTUCKY—State Bonds.....	4,800,000	5	Jan. & July	var.	100		do do Railroad Bonds.....	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1876		
do do do.....	800,000	6	do	var.	100		do do Water Bonds.....	375,000	6	June & Dec.	1883		
do do War Loan.....	2,000,000	6	dd	1871	96 1/2		JERSEY CITY, N. J.—City Bonds.....	122,000	6	Various.	65	81	
LOUISIANA—State Bonds (RR).....	516,000	6		dem.	70		do do City Bonds.....	118,000	7	do	65	75	
do do State Bonds (RR).....	3,942,000	6		67.69			do do Water Bds.....	650,000	9	Jan. & July	77	83	98
do do State Bonds for B'ks.....	5,393,000	6					LOUISVILLE, Ky.—City Bonds.....		7	Various.	var.		
MAINE—State Bonds.....	4,800,000	6	Mar. & Sept.	66 '67	94	96	do do City Bonds.....		6	May & Nov.	1887		
do do War Loan.....	538,000	6	Quarterly	80 '89	95 1/2		do do Water Bonds.....		10	Jan. & July			
MARYLAND—State Bonds.....	8,171,962	5	Quarterly	var.	100	101	MATSVILLE, Cal.—City Bonds.....		8	do			
do do State Bds. coupon.....	3,192,763	6	Quarterly	var.	100	101	MILWAUKEE, Wis.—City, re-adj'd.....	911,500	4	Jan. & Dec.	1894		
do do State Bonds inscribed.....							NEWARK, N. J.—City Bonds.....	219,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	70	73	
do do State Bonds coupon.....	1,727,000	5	Quarterly	1890	100	101	do do City Bonds.....	100,000	7	Jan. & July	1878		
MASSACHUSETTS—State Scrip.....	1,200,000	5	Jun. & Dec.	68 '74	94 1/2	95	NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—City Bds.....	425,000	5	Apr. & Oct.	65 '84		
do do do.....	6,500,000	6	do	65 '80			NEW LONDON, Ct.—City Bonds.....	150,000	6	Jan. & July	67 '87		
do do do.....	2,100,000	5	Jan. & July	71 '78			NEWPORT, R. I.—City Bonds.....	150,000	5	Apr. & Oct.	73 '84		
do do War Loan.....	6,500,000	6	Mar. & Sept.	1885	94 1/2		NEW HAVEN, Ct.—City Bonds.....	200,000	6	Jan. & July	70 '81		
MICHIGAN—State Bonds.....	250,000	7	Jan. & July	1868	102 1/2		NEW YORK CITY—Water Stock.....	3,000,300	5	May & Nov.	1870	87	90
do do do.....	1,000,000	6	do	73 '78			do do do.....	2,147,000	5	do	1880		
do do do.....	700,000	7	do	1878	95		do do do.....	900,000	5	Feb. & Aug.	1890		
do do do.....	750,000	6	do	1883			do do do.....	100,000	6	do	1890		
do do War Loan.....	700,000	7	do	1886	95		do do do.....	483,900	5	May & Nov.	75 '79		
MINNESOTA—State Bonds.....	250,000	6	Jan. & July	1867			do do do.....	1,878,900	5	Apr. & Oct.	1875		
MISSOURI—State Bonds.....	538,000	6	do	1868	71 1/2	72	do do do.....	190,000	5	May & Nov.	70 '78	87	90
do do do.....	13,700,000	6	Jan. & y	71 '89			do do do.....	402,768	5	do	1868		
do do State Bonds (Pac. RR).....	7,000,000	6	do	71 '87			do do do.....	329,300	5	Jan. & July	1896		
do do State Bonds (H. & St. J).....	3,000,000	6	do	71 '85	80		do do do.....	3,066,071	6	do	1887	97	99
do do Revenue Bonds.....	436,000	6	do	1866			do do do.....	275,000	6	do	1898		
NEW HAMPSHIRE—State Bonds.....	535,100	6	Feb. & Aug.	1876			do do do.....	2,083,200	6	Feb. & Aug.	1887	97	99
do do do.....	1,650,000	6					do do do.....	1,966,000	6	May & Nov.	1876		100
do do do.....	2,500,000	8					do do do.....	600,000	6	do	1873		
NEW JERSEY—State Scrip.....	95,000	6	Jan. & July	short			do do do.....	1,800,000	6	do	1883		
do do do.....	731,000	6	Jan. & July	71 '72	98		do do do.....	2,748,000	6	do	1878		95
NEW YORK.....	700,000	7	do	1870	101 1/2		do do do.....	150,000	5	do	1866		
do do do.....	1,180,730	6	do	plea.			do do do.....	500,000	5	do	67 '76		
do do do.....	500,000	6	do	1878			do do do.....	154,500	5	do	1873		
do do do.....	800,000	6	do	1878			do do do.....	102,000	6	Jan. & July	65 '69		
do do do.....	909,007	5	do	plea.			do do do.....	895,570	6	May & Nov.	1864		
do do do.....	442,961	5	May & Nov.	1868			do do do.....	490,000	6	do	1867		
do do do.....	900,000	5	Jan. & July	1875	90	90 1/2	do do do.....	1,000,000	6	do	1865		
do do do.....	800,000	5	do	1878			do do do.....	2,500,000	5	do	60 '73		
do do do.....		7	Jan. & July	1895	99	99 1/2	NEW YORK C'Y NTY.—C' House S'k.....	1,400,000	6	May & Nov.	75 '89		
do do do.....		6	Various.	var.			do do do.....	2,000,000	6	do	73 '76		
do do do.....	1,544,225	6		1865			do do do.....	949,700	6	do	80 '81		
do do do.....	743,000	6		1866			do do do.....	4,996,000	6	do	83 '90		
do do do.....	3,450,000	6		1872	96 1/2	98 1/2	do do do.....	1,442,100	6	do	77 '82		
do do do.....	6,000,000	6		1873			PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—City Bds. old.....	552,700	5	Jan. & July	65 '81		
do do do.....	2,250,000	6		1874	98		do do do.....	739,222	5	do	65 '82		
do do do.....	500,000	6		1875			do do do.....	2,232,800	6	do	65 '93	91 1/2	92
do do do.....	900,000	6		1876			do do do.....	7,898,717	6	do	65 '99		
do do do.....													





Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.			
Vinegar, bbls. . . . .	5	Shoes, cs. . . . .	743	pkgs. . . . .	34	1,613		
Candles, box. . . . .	581	Bacon, bbls. . . . .	22,612	Cutlery boxs. . . . .	3	191		
Live stock, h'd. do.	530	Exps pkgs. . . . .	3	Oakum, bales. . . . .	20	110		
Boots & shoes. . . . .	11	Easter, bbls. . . . .	900	Pitch, bbls. . . . .	8	88		
Hardware, h'd. 30,000	91	Tobacco, cs. . . . .	3	Flour, bbls. . . . .	1	11		
Ten, pkgs. . . . .	15	Rosin, bbls. . . . .	20	Lumber, ft. 50,196	1	1,621		
Soap, boxs. . . . .	355	Fruit, bbls. . . . .	125	Vinegar, bbls. . . . .	15	262		
Milk, cs. . . . .	25	Corn, bush. . . . .	4,182	Paper, reams. . . . .	400	260		
Miscellaneous. . . . .	1,164	Oats, bags. . . . .	600	Miscellaneous. . . . .	276			
	\$38,696	Salt, scks. . . . .	1,800					
		Hay, bs. . . . .	525			\$33,975		
			53					
BRITISH GUIANA.								
Pork, bbls. . . . .	471	11,256	Shooks. . . . .	6,826	19,355	Hardware, cs. . . . .	123	\$3,172
Potatoes, bbls. . . . .	212	213	Maizena, pkgs. . . . .	9	243	Drugs, pkgs. . . . .	273	9,603
Flour, bbls. . . . .	360	2,970	Varnish, pkgs. . . . .	14	660	Machinery, cs. . . . .	216	7,828
Peas, bbls. . . . .	155	1,355	Coal oil, gal. 10,575	1,655	635	Furniture, cs. . . . .	63	2,697
Bread, pkgs. . . . .	300	800	Matches, pkgs. . . . .	25	500	Sugar, bbls. . . . .	51	2,071
Hams, bs. . . . .	7,194	1,223	Nails, cks. . . . .	42	2,973	Keros'n, gal. 3,071	2,311	
Paper, rms. . . . .	1,400	1,910	Pig mtl, pkgs. . . . .	1	3,055	Flour, bbls. . . . .	598	3,037
Cheese, lbs. . . . .	2,500	588	Hoops. . . . .	45,000	2,301	Canebrs, bales. 212	6,137	
Cheese, lbs. . . . .	2,624	395	Perfumery, cs. . . . .	40	1,250	Shot, keg. . . . .	4	28
Bran, bush. . . . .	280	80	Wine, pkgs. . . . .	32	863	Powder, kegs. . . . .	43	115
Vinegar, bbls. . . . .	40	320	Rope, pkgs. . . . .	17	837	Cutlery, cs. . . . .	24	1,831
Perfum'y, bxs. 150	143	413	Boards, pcs. . . . .	1,900	330	Sew mach. cs. . . . .	8	585
Piano. . . . .	1	630	Miscellaneous. . . . .		2,631	Wines, bbls. . . . .	10	154
Preserves, bbs. . . . .	56	367				Soap, bxs. . . . .	635	2,139
Hardware, h'd. 27	495	\$24,017				Perfumery, cs. . . . .	15	609
Manuf'd wood, . . . . .						Live stock, head		
pkgs. . . . .	1	131	Hardware, cs. . . . .	5	112	Lard, lbs. . . . .	8,338	2,062
Beef, bbls. . . . .	12	363	Ice, tons . . . . .	109	444	Hoop skirts, cs. . . . .	3	805
Tongues, bbls. . . . .	9	372	Machinery, cs. . . . .	1	305	Bread, bbls. . . . .	50	206
Hay, bs. . . . .	60	139	Coal oil, gal. 7,973	1,194	1,096	Ag impls, pkg. 31	1,025	
			Mfd iron, pkg. . . . .	46	1,755	Cinnamon, bl. . . . .	7	16
			Rope, . . . . .	2	255	Pepper, bxs. . . . .	5	59
			Sew mach. . . . .	1	131	Canebrs, bales. . . . .	76	726
			Silverware . . . . .	1	150	Rope, coils. . . . .	28	2,321
			Clothing, bxs. . . . .	1	175	Anchor. . . . .	25	21
			Glassware, cs. . . . .	1	297	Tea, pkgs. . . . .	2	105
			Furniture, cs. . . . .	5	516	Sand, bbls. . . . .	50	500
			Pork, bbl. . . . .	20	660	Tongues, bbls. . . . .	5	190
			Hams, bs. . . . .	5,635	1,413	Nails, kegs. . . . .	25	131
			Coal oil, lbs. . . . .	1,400	1,400	Waste, bales. . . . .	5	386
			Candles, box. . . . .	100	430	Wine, pkgs. . . . .	30	522
			Bread, pkg. . . . .	150	480	Pitch, bbls. . . . .	10	51
			Butter, lbs. . . . .	1,178	344	Tar, bbls. . . . .	5	40
			Preserves, cs. . . . .	20	67	Butter, lbs. . . . .	95	33
			Cheese, lbs. . . . .	1,000	160	Beef, bbls. . . . .	17	557
			Hoops, bales. 1000	305	644	Oars, No. . . . .	72	108
			Pig mtl, pkg. . . . .	10	644	Flagging, pcs. . . . .	140	70
			Paper, rms. . . . .	17	211	Perfumery, cs. . . . .	60	3,110
			Miscellaneous. . . . .		232	Mfd iron, cks. . . . .	30	522
						Zinc, cts. . . . .	2	250
						Fancy goods, cs. 7	960	
						Hams, bs. . . . .	2,182	628
						Lard oil, galls. . . . .	81	177
						Tallow, lbs. . . . .	3,101	420
						Pork, pkgs. . . . .	44	704
						Drugs, pkgs. . . . .	30	522
						Books, cs. . . . .	7	84
						Cinn seed, bgs. 28	695	
						Duck, bales. . . . .	18	268
						Champ's, bkt. 30	3,600	
						Rice, bags. . . . .	210	745
						Lamps, pkgs. . . . .	8	767
						Drugs & sh's, cbl. 1	6,394	
						Preserves, pkgs. . . . .	1,651	550
						Vinegar, bbls. . . . .	10	51
						Domestics, bbls. 4	977	
						Photo mtl, cs. . . . .	6	486
						Glassware, cs. . . . .	4	285
						Musical inst, cs. 14	285	
						Stationery, cs. . . . .	14	180
						Dry goods, cs. . . . .	6	575
						Boat. . . . .	7	550
						Tobacco, cs. . . . .	20	850
						Milk . . . . .	48	916
						Guns, cs. . . . .	1	112
						Salt, bbls. . . . .	20	136
						Lumber, ft. . 8,900	271	
						Miscellaneous. . . . .	2,063	

Quan. Value.		Quan. Value.		Quan. Value.			
Paper, cs. ....	218	Alcohol, bbls. ....	13,700	Lamps, pkgs. ....	73	4,350	
Tacks, bxs. ....	135	Twine, bbls. ....	2	Duck, rolls ....	14	1,023	
		Wicking, bale. ....	1	Petro, galls. ....	6,000	2,350	
	\$9,435	Drugs, pkgs. ....	3,618	Oakum, bales. ....	330	1,365	
GLASSWARE, REFR.		Benzine, gal. ....	300	150	Carringtons. ....	3	885
Varnish, cs. ....	\$390	Maizeina, bxs. ....	100	450	Canvass, rolls. ....	5	1,200
Turpentine, cs. ....	1,093	Oars. ....	200	860	Rice, bbls. ....	300	3,520
Rosin, bbls. ....	863				Lard, lbs. ....	6,983	1,800
Sea mach, cs. ....	630		\$51,668		Butter, lbs. ....	600	180
Clocks, cs. ....	6				Perfum ry, pkg. ....	940	948
Hardware, cs. ....	13,739	Lumber, ft. ....	262,590	\$6,975	Oil cake, cs. ....	2,120	3,820
Butter, lbs. ....	662	Furniture, cs. ....	4,217	5,570	Hardware, cs. ....	30	8,270
ard, lbs. ....	572	Woodw'ye, pkg. ....	223	1,553	Agricultural im-		
Starch, bxs. ....	1,400	Staves. ....	9,400	3,000	pl'm'ts, pkg. ....	156	3,871
Pepper, bgs. ....	6	Shoes, cs. ....	2,600	4			
Blacking, bbs. ....	2	Drugs, cs. ....	422	8,766			\$60,766
Preserves, bbs. ....	270	Bird cages, cs. ....	1	300			
Ag. Impls, pkg. ....	12						Grand total \$2,323,660

## IMPORTS

(OTHER THAN DRY GOODS AND SPECIE) AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK FOR THE  
WEEK ENDING SEPT. 1, 1865.

[The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.]

Quan. Value.		Quan. Value.		Quan. Value.	
China, Glass, & E'ware.		Boots & shoes.	1,553	Buttons.	196
Bottles.	\$840	Hides, dressed.	27,581	Lith stones.	1,098
China.	41	Hides, undressed	32,913	Clay.	1,169
Earthen'w'e.	59	Leather.	16	Cigars.	35,355
Glass.	230	Leather, patent	5,155	Coal, tons.	9,936
Glassware.	63	Liquors, Wines, &c.		Corks.	110
Glass plate.	31	Brandy.	32		
Drugs.	3,870	Cordials.	599		
Bl. powder.	650	Wine.	7	bales.	262
Chicory.	95	Gins.	10,354	Clocks.	20
Cochineal.	103	Champ'n, bks111	1,438	Cocoa, bags.	158
Cudbear.	10	etals, &c.		Coffee.	
Gums, crude.	108	MBSare goods.	4	bags.	14,930
Gum arabic.	33	Chains & anch'37	3,584	Effects.	360,594
Indigo.	8	Chains.	1,546	Fancy goods.	10,397
Leeches.	4	Cutlery.	58	Feathers.	1,891
Lic paste.	352	Guns.	4	Flax.	168
Madder.	238	Hardware.	23	Fish.	5,678
Oils.	1	Iron hoop, tns68	2,933	Hair.	3
Oil, ess.	146	Iron, railroad.		Hair cloth.	7
Oil, olive.	1,850	Iron, sheet.	1,874	Hemp.	5,008
Paints.	4	Iron, shee.	286	Honey.	45
Potash, hyd.	85	Iron, other.		Ivory.	2
Jalap.	734	tons.	274	Machinery.	35
Nut galls.	15	Metal goods.	142	Marble and m.	1,300
Shellac.	5	Needles.	10	Molasses.	1,577
Soda bicarb.	400	Nickel.	1	Oil paintings.	22
Soda ash.	297	Plat. metal.	5,562	Plaster.	6,097
Sponges.	134	Plat. metal.	3,944	Perfumery.	8
Sumac.	1,030	Saddlery.	11	Pipes.	7,757
Vanilla beans	9	Steel.	1,035	Provisions.	437
Other.	5,955	Tin, bxs.	9,596	Rice.	1,179
Furs, &c.		Tin, (slabs, 2,749)		Rags.	24,115
Felting.	4	Wool.	125,672	Salt.	2,595
Fur.	145	Wine.	612	Statuary.	598
Fruit.	60,815	Spices.		Stoneware.	3,914
Currents.	3,123	Mustard.	248	Linseed.	13,000
Lemons.	6,163	Stationery, &c.		Soap.	9
Pine apples.	734	Books.	44	Sugar, hhd's.	174
Nuts.	16,508	Engravings.	4	bags & bbls.	3,749
Plums.	555	Paper.	5,445	Sugar, boxes and	
Raisins.	2,855	Books.	38	bags.	9,700
Spices & preser.	760	Lignum vite.	727	Toys.	2,918
Instruments.		Logwood.	2,814	Tobacco.	316
Musical.	64	Mahogany.	670	Waste.	364
Optical.	10	Rattan.	657	Wool, bales.	173
Surgical.	1	Willow.	493	Other.	2,277
Jewelry, &c.			3,925		
Jewelry.	7			Total.	\$1,875,558
Water.	21				
Wholesale.	47	Baskets.	1,553		
Leather, Hides, &c.		Bags.	1,000		
Bristles.	64				
	19,969				

London mail dates are to the 26th of August. Barings's circular reports :

COCOA.—150 bags Trinidad found buyers from 68s@83s 6d for low to one red, with superior from 95s 6d@110s.

COFFEE is steady at the full prices of last week. The sales have been large, comprising 1,296 casks, 165 barrels, 620 bags. Plantation Ceylon at 75s@79s 6d for fine ord to low mid, 80s@85s for mid to good ord, and 87s 6d for fine; 1,670 bags Native mostly sold at 66s@67s for good ord, and 69s 6d for fine; 82 casks Wynand at 78s@78s 6d for mid; 12 1/2 chests Bombay Mocha, part sold at 93s 6d; 100 bags Manipal sold 70s for fine ord colory.

COPPER quiet. Tough Cake and Tile £86, best selected £89, Sheathing £91, Y. M. Sheathing 8½d.

HEMR.—3,800 bales Manila at auction were realised from £32 5s@33 15s for ord to fair current, with good Sorsogan quality from £34 5s@£35, being a decline of from 10s@30s per ton. 800 bales Quilot and were taken in at £39, £38 5s being bid.

**JUTE.**—The market remains quiet, of 4,900 bales at auction, about two-thirds found buyers at previous rates, viz: from £11@£22 for common to good quality.

IRON—Welsh quiet; Rails and Bars £7@£7 10s, f. o. b., in Wales  
catch Pigs 55s 6d@60s for mixed Nos. on Clyde:

**LINSEED**—The market is steady, and business has been done in ord. Calcutta on the spot at 56s 6d, and fair Patna at 57s 6d. Some Bombay has also been sold at 58s@58 3d. For arrival Calcutta is worth nominally 57s, and Bombay 59s 6d. Imports since 1st Jan. 358,172 qrs. against 320,540 qrs. last year.

LINSEED CAKES are slow of sale. New York in bbls, at £10 5s@£10 6d, and in bags £10@£10 5s.

NAVAL STORES.—French Spirits Turpentine are in slightly improved demand at 45s 6d on the spot, and 45s for next month's shipment. Rosins are scarce, Brai Clair is worth 11s 6d@11s 9d, and Brai Noir 10s 6d@11s.

PETROLEUM continues very firm, and American Refined Pennsylvania not now be bought in quantity under 2s 9d. Further sales of American Oil for October to December deliveries have been made at 2s 5½d, which there are still buyers. In Crude we are without any transac-

tions. To-day's stocks are 3,932 bbls. Refined and 652 bbls. Crude, against 28,901 bbls. Refined and 1,617 bbls. Crude last year.

SPELTEN dull at £22 2s 6d.

OILS.—Fish: Spermin is quoted £97@£100, pale southern £44, pale seal £40. Linedseed has improved in value, business having been done at 32s 3d@32s 6d. Rape—of foreign brown on the spot there are still buyers at £44 10s, and business is passing in monthly deliveries up to Dec. next at 10s per ton under these prices, and of refined at £47@£47 10s. Olive quiet; Mogadore offers at £48, Seville £50 10s, Malaga £52, and Gallipoli £54; two cargoes of Seville have been sold, one at £48 10s c. f. & i. to U. K., and the other at £50 10s c. f. & i. to Russia. For Cocoa Nut there is more enquiry; we quote: Cochiti 45s 6d, and Ceylon 43s @43s 6d. Palm has been firm, and 37s 6d@37s 9d has been paid for fine Lagos.

RICE.—The market remains firm but quiet, 21,000 bags sold at 9s 9d for good Rangoon, 10s for Bassien, 10s 3d for Necranzie, and 12s 14d @12s 6d for white Bengal. Two floating cargoes have been sold, 1,600 tons Necranzie at 10s, and 600 tons Rangoon at 10s 9d, both for near Continental ports.

RUM.—70 puns Berbice and Demerara sold at 1s 84d @ 1s 9d, 310 puns Leewards at 1s 7d @ 1s 74d, and 525 puns Jamaica price kept secret.

MOLASSES.—60 puns St. Kitt's, Dominica & Antigua sold at 14s 6d.

SALTPETRE continues in moderate demand.—800 bags Bengal sold at 28s 6d for 4 to 44d per cent refraction; rather more doing in refined at 28s 6d @ 29s 6d.

LEAD dull. Common Pig £19 @ £19 10s.

SPICES.—Black Pepper: market quiet; 1800 bags Penang were bought in from 34d @ 34d for Trang. 440 bags Batavia were partly realised at 3d. 200 bags heavy Malabar brought 44d. Ginger: 200 bags African went at 37s, with 100 barrels Jamaica from 68s @ 77s for ord to mid, and good bold at 89s. 5200 bags Zanzibar Cloves found buyers from 3d for low dark to 34d for good bright.

SUGAR.—The market has assumed a firmer aspect, and buyers have come forward at full prices, while the quantity offering has been limited. The sales of British West India comprise 5,230 hhds. 4,852 bags Mauritius sold at moderate rates, 27s @ 28s 6d for low to mid brown, and 28s 6d @ 30s 6d for good mid brown to low yellow. 492 bags Natal were realised at 27s 6d @ 29s for low to good mid brown, 30s 6d @ 31s for low yellow, and 31s 6d for mid grayish ditto. Privately 5,000 bags Mauritius have been sold at 34s @ 36s 6d for mid to good yellow semi-crystallised, and 38s 6d @ 39s for fine ditto; 2,000 bags grainy Jaggery Madras at 26s 6d; 600 bags good cane Khaur Bengal at 27s 6d, and 2,000 bags unclayed Manila at 28s. Afloat five cargoes have been disposed of; four Havana, 2,321 boxes No. 14 Derosne at 27s for the Baltic, 2,207 boxes No. 18 at 26s 6d, for Copenhagen, 700 boxes No. 104 to 11 at 24s 6, and 3,489 boxes No. 144 at 26s 6d, both for U. K., and all fully insured: one Cuba Muscovado, 458 hhds 55 tierces at 22s 3d landing weights for U. K.

In the Tallow market there is less animation; we quote St. Petersburg Y. C. on the spot Old 44s @ 44s 8d, New 44s 6d, and last three months 44s 6d @ 44s 9d.

TEA market quiet, with more business doing in black and red leaf teas from common to fair qualities at 4d @ 1d per lb advance upon the low prices ruling at the beginning of the month. Good common Congou 114d @ 1s 4d per lb. But little doing in green teas for want of suitable sorts for export.

TIN.—Blocks 93s, Bars 94s, Refined 97s. Foreign: Straits 88s @ 88s 6d, Banca 91s @ 92s.

HAVANA dates of Sept. 2d report:—SUGAR (Clayed.) We do not notice any variation in the general tone of the market. The few transactions that we have any knowledge of appear to have been confined to the complement of cargoes, effected on the basis of 84@84 1/2 rs for No 12, the range which holders still insist upon, and hence the market continues very quiet.

The current rates being as last quoted, we reproduce our previous figures:—No 12 at 84 rials per arroba—40s Freight and 17 per cent prem of Exchange—26s 9d stig per cwt free on board; and fcs 30.95 cms per 50 kilos (without freight). Exchange on Paris at 4 per cent P.

Last year at this date No 12 being at 9 rs—freight 52s 6d, and exch. 11 per cent—stood in at 29s 4d per cwt. f. o. b.

The receipts this week have been exceedingly small, both here and in Matanzas.

The total exports from Havana and Matanzas, from 1st of January to date, compare thus:

	1865	1864	1863
United States.....	328,192	116,916	70,988
Great Britain.....	387,238	528,719	465,388
North Europe.....	66,883	47,881	74,803
France.....	204,615	184,892	148,842
Spain.....	232,085	203,939	224,275
South Europe.....	17,074	15,316	15,955
Other parts.....	24,748	24,756	23,865
	1,260,835	1,122,419	1,024,096
Stocks in.....	1865	1864	1863
Havana.....	199,979	228,297	195,260
Matanzas.....	17,126	26,482	22,861
Bxs.....	197,105	254,779	218,121

MOLASSES.—Some lots of clayed have been sold at 5 rs and Muscovado at 6 rs; good is exceedingly scarce. Our export this year is only 2s 3ds of what it was at this time last year.

WAX.—Yellow is held at 384 @ 39 and white at 114 @ 12. Nearly 16,000 @ have been shipped less than last year.

TOBACCO.—Supplies of new continue on the same small scale as here tofore, neither have we to report any improvement as regards the quality. Sales have been therefore very small, comprising only a few small assorted parcels at about the same prices as quoted previously, say

25 @ \$35 per bale average, according to quality, selection and weight. Of fillers we only note a sale of about 200 bales old, reported to have been at \$7 per qtl.

This year's export shows a decrease, so far, of 27,000 qtls, compared with that of last year.

SEAGRA.—Nothing new. The quantity shipped is below the export of 1864, by about 40,000 m.

#### COTTON.

THE market the past week has scarcely varied from day to day, with the possible exception that it has grown stronger, with more doing for consumption and export. There is also some revival of confidence among speculative holders, and although the changes in quotations are but slight, the tone is rather improved. The quantity offering is very light, and this may be the cause of the strength. Advices from the South show firm markets on steady receipts. It is now conceded that there is not likely to be any diminution of receipts for some weeks; and yet those who assert the minimum of supply, are more numerous than for some time. We have, however, no change to make in our estimates.

To-day's market was rather dull, under heavy receipts, but closed firm at the following quotations;

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & Tex.
Ordinary, per lb.....	32	33	33	34
Good Ordinary.....	37	37	37	38
Middling.....	44	44	44	45
Good Middling.....	47	48	48	48
Middling fair.....	49	50	50	51

The receipts at this port for the week ending last night, were as follows:

From	Bales.	From	Bales.
New Orleans.....	12,564	Wilmington.....	484
Mobile.....	5,211	Newberne.....	764
Galveston.....	1,329	Norfolk, &c.....	302
Jacksonville.....	561	Erie R. R.....	1,083
Savannah.....	2,241	Camden & Amboy R. R.	952
Charleston.....	691	Foreign ports.....	282
Beaufort.....	142	Miscellaneous sources...	40

Total..... 26,646  
Same July 1..... 183,649

The export week was as follows:

To Liverpool.....	1,882
Since July 1.....	26,421

Public telegrams from southern points are again suspended by order of the Assistant and Acting Secretary of War. Mail dates to the 28th August from New Orleans report:

The general market has continued inanimate, and in our leading staple, in particular, the demand was quite limited, only five or six buyers coming forward, although the sales were to a fair extent, embracing fully 1,250 bales. Prices were evidently easier, although desirable lists of the better qualities could not be had, unless at previous rates. The actual sales, however, show a falling off of 1c. from the ruling rates of Friday last. We now quote ordinary at 31c@33c, good ordinary at 36c @37c, low middling at 39c@41c, and middling at 42c@44c.

#### COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept 1, 1864.....	4,575
Received to-day.....	4,393
Received previously.....	261,118

Total.....	270,085
Exported to-day.....	6,925
Exported previously.....	177,004

Stock on hand and on ship-board not cleared..... 86,156

LATER.—Dates to the 31st show no change.

Mobile dates to the 26th report:

Friday, 25th, prices were a shade easier in some cases, owing partly to the stringency in the money market. We report, however, a good demand, with sales of 350 bales, and the market closing with prices firmer on the following basis: Middling 37c@38c, low middling 36c@37c, good ordinary 38c@39c. All other grades are nominal. Middling also nominal, there being little or none on the market. Sales for the week 2,400 bales. On Saturday, 26th, there was a good demand, and the market closed firmer, but at unchanged prices. Sales of 800 bales were effected at 38c for middlings. Exports of the past week, 9,326 bales, of which 2669 to Liverpool, 916 to New Orleans, the balance to New York.

#### MOBILE COTTON STATEMENT.

	FRIDAY EVENING, August 25th, 1865
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1864.....	bales. 18,000
Received this week.....	5,491
Received previously.....	71,127

Total.....	96,618
Exported this week.....	9,326
Exported previously.....	39,332
Burned and destroyed by explosion.....	11,385

Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared Aug. 25, 1865.. 84,575



Late intelligence from Columbus, Georgia, states :

We hear of several sales yesterday evening and this morning, all for specie, and at figures from 17 to 19 cents. A new route for the shipment of cotton from this city has been opened. We understand that it is shipped by railroad to Mason, where it is put on boxes for shipment by the Ocmulgee and Altamaha rivers to Altamaha bridge, where connection is made with a steamship plying between that river and New York. This gives the "go-by" to both Savannah and Charleston.

Liverpool mail dates are to the 26th of August. Trade circles report :

"Cotton was in improved demand in the early part of the week, and on Saturday and Monday a large business was done, with a considerable advance upon the lowest sales of the previous week; but since Tuesday the market has been dull, and closed yesterday with little change from last week's quotations. Sea Island has been in good demand at previous rates. American continues in request, but in some instances a decline has been submitted to of  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. In Brazil rather a large business has been done, but the demand has fallen off since Tuesday, and no change can be made from last week's rates. Egyptian has been in good request, and early in the week was slightly dearer, but has since been freely offered, and closed at last week's quotations. Though the stock of Smyrna is small it is freely offered, and prices are  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. lower than last week. In East India the operations have been to a considerable extent, and full rates were current at the commencement of the week; the later arrivals have since given buyers greater choice, and they have been able to supply themselves at a decline of about  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb, especially in the better qualities. The business in China and Japan has been limited, in consequence of the small supply offering, and the comparatively high prices demanded. "To arrive" only a few transactions have been reported, the last quotation for Egyptian was on Wednesday, for fair open, at sea, 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb., and Dhollerah on Saturday, fair new merchants, June selling, 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. The sales of the week amount to 87,190 bales, including 12,460 on speculation, and 25,620 declared for export, leaving 49,110 bales to the trade. The sales to-day will probably amount to about 8,000 bales; the market without change.

#### QUOTATIONS.

	Uplands.	Texas.	Orleans.	Sea Islands.
Ordinary.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ 16	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ 16	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ 17	30 —
Good ordinary....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ..	— —
Low Middling....	18 ..	18 ..	18 ..	— —
Middling.....	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ..	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ..	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ..	34 —
Good Middling....	19 ..	19 ..	— ..	— —
Middling Fair....	— ..	— ..	— ..	— —
Fair.....	— ..	— ..	— ..	42 —

#### SALES.

	Trade.	Export.	Speculation.	Total this week.	Total this year.	Same time 1864.
American.....	4,220	810	480	5,510	200,760	195,970
East Indian.....	27,980	20,140	9,160	57,220	959,161	895,750
Brazilian.....	4,260	2,320	1,500	8,080	227,380	158,340
Egyptian.....	7,010	440	670	8,020	327,460	258,450
Other sorts....	5,690	1,910	760	8,360	299,590	313,980
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>49,110</b>	<b>25,620</b>	<b>12,460</b>	<b>87,190</b>	<b>2,014,350</b>	<b>1,819,490</b>

#### IMPORTS.

	This Week.	This Year.	1864.
American.....	6,007	171,559	138,339
East Indian.....	3,062	632,444	604,728
Brazilian.....	111	212,175	151,094
Egyptian.....	2,592	284,790	255,310
Other Sorts.....	6,112	190,662	269,597
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>17,884</b>	<b>1,497,630</b>	<b>1,419,068</b>

#### STOCKS.

	This Day.	1864.	This Year.	1864.
American..... bales	27,350	20,250	—	—
East Indian.....	253,420	149,200	354,000	479,000
Brazilian.....	37,770	7,210	Piculs.	Piculs.
Egyptian.....	58,830	46,720	12,000	158,000
Other Sorts.....	52,790	89,240	—	—
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>430,060</b>	<b>312,620</b>	—	—

On Saturday, the 26th, the sales were 12,000 bales, the market firm, with an upward tendency.

#### BREADSTUFFS.

The speculative demand has been renewed in wheat flour the past week, and the decline of the previous week has been nearly recovered. The export orders are at advanced limits, but they cannot be executed owing to the constant speculative advance, higher freights, and drooping exchanges. The deliveries at the Western receiving ports are on an increased scale, but still not excessive, and for the last few days Chicago and Milwaukee, though constantly higher than New York, have largely advanced. At Milwaukee to day No. 1 Club was \$1 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ . New Milwaukee wheat has reached this market, and is found to be of very superior quality.

At to-day's market there was a speculative demand for wheat, and some business done at 2c advance. The following are closing quotations

Flour, Superfine State and Western..... per bbl.	\$7 00 @ \$7 50
do Extra State.....	7 80 @ 8 25
do Shipping Roundhoop Ohio.....	8 75 @ 9 10
do Extra Western, common to good.....	8 00 @ 10 75
do Double Extra Western and St. Louis.....	11 00 @ 13 75
do Southern, supers.....	9 50 @ 10 60
do Southern, fancy and extra.....	10 75 @ 14 00
do Canada, common to choice extra.....	8 00 @ 11 00
do Rye Flour, fine and superfine.....	5 75 @ 6 10
do Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine.....	5 00 @ 5 35
Wheat, Chicago Spring..... per bushel	1 58 @ 1 63
do Milwaukee Club.....	1 60 @ 1 64
do Red Winter.....	1 95 @ 2 05
do Amber Michigan, &c.....	2 10 @ 2 15
Corn, Western Mixed.....	84 @ 91
do Western White.....	.. @ ..
do Western Yellow.....	.. @ 93
do Southern Yellow.....	.. @ ..
do Southern White.....	.. @ ..
Rye, Western.....	97 @ 1 00
do North River.....	1 10 @ 1 12
Oats, Western.....	.. @ 57
do State.....	.. @ 56
do Canada.....	.. @ ..
Barley.....	1 10 @ 25
do Malt.....	1 40 @ 1 70

WEEKLY RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS.—The following will show the weekly receipts of Flour and Grain at the places indicated for the week ending Sept. 2 :

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Rye, bushels.
Chicago.....	33,220	184,766	1,714,756	461,848	31,281	65,595
Milwaukee.....	7,117	245,401	2,303	14,293	1,786	5,059
Toledo.....	25,076	160,224	70,467	17,633	2,127	5,324
Detroit.....	13,646	40,887	5,523	3,323	178	—
Cleveland.....	4,008	57,007	16,401	24,014	5,889	600
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>83,067</b>	<b>688,285</b>	<b>1,809,450</b>	<b>521,111</b>	<b>40,761</b>	<b>76,568</b>
Previous week.....	69,642	521,201	1,514,233	549,737	26,195	38,897

EASTWARD MOVEMENT OF FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The following will show the shipments of Flour and Grain from the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee and Toledo for the week ending Sept. 2, and destination :

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Rye, bushels.
To Buffalo.....	16,538	249,953	1,105,063	453,647	—	—
Oswego.....	—	66,948	22,650	24,625	—	—
Pt. Colborne.....	—	80,875	241,225	—	—	—
Ogdensburg.....	3,790	9,600	25,800	—	—	—
Dunkirk.....	11,362	15	—	—	—	—
Cleveland.....	—	51,578	—	—	—	—
Goderich.....	400	—	27,200	—	—	—
Sarnia.....	5,759	—	—	—	—	—
Windsor.....	—	945	—	—	—	—
Kingston.....	—	15,500	—	—	—	—
Montreal.....	—	10,000	12,775	—	—	—
Other ports.....	828	20,750	2,889	4,565	—	—
By Railroad.....	6,904	12,846	103	8,987	2,850	2,326
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>45,625</b>	<b>519,010</b>	<b>1,487,105</b>	<b>491,824</b>	<b>2,850</b>	<b>2,326</b>
Previous week.....	40,447	455,326	840,683	161,949	557	14,869

BREADSTUFFS AT MILWAUKEE.—The movements for the week ending Sept. 2, and for the year, was as follows :

#### RECEIPTS.

	Last week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1864.
Flour, bbls.....	7,117	154,883	199,499
Wheat, bush.....	245,401	4,686,900	7,174,264
Oats, bush.....	13,683	313,634	626,659
Corn, bush.....	2,196	181,122	404,280
Barley, bush.....	1,386	63,867	77,438
Rye, bush.....	6,776	45,129	48,908

#### SHIPMENTS.

	Last week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1864.
Flour, bbls.....	10,956	256,025	304,394
Wheat, bush.....	160,059	4,226,215	6,931,378
Oats, bush.....	1,405	141,022	372,970
Corn, bush.....	1,214	58,998	116,653
Barley, bush.....	—	6,482	1,798
Rye, bush.....	—	307	11,822

BREADSTUFFS AT CHICAGO.—The movement of breadstuffs at Chicago, to Sept 2d, have been as follows :

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>33,220</b>	<b>184,766</b>	<b>1,709,756</b>	<b>461,848</b>	<b>65,585</b>	<b>31,281</b>
Cor. week, '64	25,152	383,852	288,252	737,184	96,971	58,620

#### SHIPMENTS.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.
By Railroad...	6,904	12,846	103	8,807	2,326	2,850
To Buffalo.....	6,121	181,320	1,086,225	483,575	—	—
Oswego.....	—	80,525	51,975	24,625	—	—
Ogdensburg.....	—	—	10,000	—	—	—
Other U. S. ports	325	—	1,075	3,450	—	—
Port Colborne..	—	42,875	205,300	—	—	—

Port Sarnia .....	1,705	....	13,425	....	....	....
Montreal .....	....	10,000	12,775	....	....	....
Kingston .....	....	15,500	....	....	....	....
Goderich .....	400	....	27,200	....	....	....
Canal .....	....	5,000	....	....	....	....
Oth. Canad'n p'ts .....	....	15,500	....	....	....	....
Total .....	15,455	263,566	1,408,078	470,457	2,326	2,850
Cor. week, '64..	34,026	196,559	332,112	492,334	89,875	9,575

## RECEIPTS FOR FOUR SEASONS.

	1863.	1864.	1863.	1862.
Flour .....	646,459	794,057	844,914	1,042,482
Wheat .....	4,920,382	6,555,548	4,198,570	5,799,480
Corn .....	15,718,253	11,049,975	22,416,686	20,912,876
Oats .....	6,612,886	6,252,768	3,830,953	2,043,130
Rye .....	432,809	556,974	461,393	708,666
Barley .....	410,137	303,200	201,311	479,692

## SHIPMENTS FOR FOUR SEASONS.

	1863.	1864.	1863.	1862.
Flour .....	523,512	826,946	954,456	963,077
Wheat .....	4,089,021	7,080,693	4,443,740	5,534,596
Corn .....	15,027,064	9,413,807	22,003,027	19,159,529
Oats .....	5,976,092	7,304,069	4,057,368	1,881,822
Rye .....	256,831	306,517	358,278	589,281
Barley .....	132,744	85,817	100,936	164,614

The following are the reports by the Scotia, to the 25th of August:

**LONDON.**—During the past week the weather was very unsettled. In the early part of it two or three days of sunshine enabled the farmers to make some progress with their reaping, but since Wednesday the rain has fallen heavily and most serious injury has been done the grain cut. From all parts the reports of the wheat crops are bad, and, with few exceptions, the yield is deficient. At Monday's market there was a large attendance, but the tone of the trade, influenced by the weather, was hardly so strong as last week; prices, however, were fully supported. Choice samples of English wheat sold freely at fully last week's rates, while some parcels of new, somewhat out of condition, were difficult to dispose of at irregular low prices. American and Canadian remained unchanged in value. Flour—Barrels are freely sold at 6d to 1s advance. The floating grain cargo trade has continued very active, and a large number of cargoes have been sold. To-day considerable excitement was manifested, and an advance of 1s to 2s was obtained for wheat. Odessa Ghirka was sold at 42s to 43s, and Nicolaieff at 41s to 42s per 492 lbs. Maize is in good demand at late rates. 30s 8d per 492 lbs was paid for Galatz. At to-day's market, owing to the continuance of rain, an advance of 1s to 2s was obtained on both Foreign and English wheat. Average of English wheat for the week, 43s 1d.

**LIVERPOOL.**—The Corn trade is influenced daily by the state of the weather. During rain, speculators are very active, and prices advance. With sunshine there is a relapse into dullness. At our market on Tuesday there was a good attendance of millers, but they would not pay any advance on Friday's prices for Wheat. Flour was unchanged. Indian Corn, 6d lower for delivery ex ship. With the return of rain on Wednesday and Thursday, wheat was in active speculative demand, at a further improvement of 2d to 3d per cental. At to-day's market, with very fine weather, and few buyers present, scarcely any business was done. Wheat lost part of the advance, closing very dull at 9s 3d to 9s 6d for Milwaukee and Amber Iowa, and 9s 6d to 9s 9d for Winter. Flour is steady, and, in absence of barrels, business is, in sacks, at 36s to 42s for 280 lbs. Indian Corn declined to 31s per quarter for mixed.

**GLASGOW.**—To-day, with telegraphic reports of fine weather all over the United Kingdom, the scene has quite changed, all the excitement has died out, and buyers stand aloof. On the Corn market there was not much business done, 3,800 bolls of nice Amber Winter Wheat in store sold at 22s discount, and the finest Amber Spring was offered at 22s 6d on the spot, and to arrive, without finding buyers.

**DUBLIN.**—The appearance of settled fine weather makes buyers cautious, and they only take for immediate wants. Of new grain wheat only a few samples appeared, which sold at full prices. Oats in good supply, condition poor, and sold at irregular prices. Flour—A moderate business at full prices for all qualities. Oatmeal inquired for.

## THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

The activity in the Dry Goods trade has continued unabated during the past week. The market has been cleared of goods, and prices run up to an exorbitant figure. Any remarks as to the condition of the market will be but a reiteration of those made last week. As we said then there are no goods in first hands, and consequently no reliable quotations can be made. Standard goods are sold ahead at private terms or at value, while purchasers, either merchants or jobbers, seem ready to pay any price asked rather than not have the goods. Prices are rapidly advancing, with seemingly no thought of the result, while agents are hurrying forward goods from the mills with all possible dispatch to meet the emergency. The city is full of merchants from the West and South-west, and there is no falling off in the activity of trade with jobbers, notwithstanding the twenty-five per cent advance in leading styles of goods. There must come a check to this somewhere, and it may be well to keep in mind the effect when it does come. Such an inflation does not always last, and there is no good foundation to warrant that of the present but for a short time longer. Goods are sold much

above the cost of manufacture, and the factories are making every effort to increase their product. Importations are large, and though the country was bare of goods the present high rates cannot continue. Quotations are of but little moment, except to show the rapid advance in prices, for there are no goods on hand to be sold at the figures given. Our quotations are those of goods last sold or sold to arrive, in most instances, with a few of goods on hand and are prices of to-day only.

**BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS** are still very active, with a great scarcity of standard goods. The advance in prices is not as great as last week, but is from one to two cents on a yard. Agents prices of but few standard makes can be given, as there are no goods in the market. Stark A, M, and O, 36-inch, last sold at 36½, and are now held at 37½ were they on hand. Amoskeag A sold at 37½ on Thursday; other Amoskeag's, Langdons, and Massabesic, are sold ahead at value. The Everett, Lawrence, and Bootts, are all sold ahead at value. Indian Head A, Amory, each 37-inch, are held at 37½; Nashua Extra A, 35½; Wachusett, 37½; Newmarket, 33-inch, at 35½, and 36-inch at 38. Indian Orchard W, 32, B, B, 34½; C, 37; N, 33½; A, 39; and S, 37. Edward Harris' ½, 45.

**BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS** are very scarce, and far below the demand. Less desirable goods have to take the place of the better goods, and even these are scarce. Standard goods are sold ahead at value. This is the case with the Boott Mills, some of the Amoskeag, Massabesic, Langdon, and others. Amoskeag A, 37-inch, is held at 52; Amoskeag, fine 42-inch, at 55; Bartlett Steam Mills, 33-inch, at 50; 44-inch, 53; 5-4, 65; 7-8, 47½; Harrison Mills are not on hand; Social Mill, 4-4 are held at 55; 7-8 at 45; Naragansett A, 55, B, 50, Waltham L, 72-inch, is held at 90; M, 81-inch at \$1 00; and 90-inch at \$1 10.

**DRILLS** are very scarce and much wanted. Boott, Amoskeag's, Stark, Massabesic and others are sold ahead at value.

**CORSET JEANS** are sold in advance, and scarce at considerable advanced prices. Indian Orchard is held at 32; Amoskeag and Massabesic last sold at 37½.

**COTTON FLANNELS** are very much reduced in stock with improved prices, although at not as great an advance as on most other goods. Newmarket, Columbia and Mount Vernon are sold ahead at value Manchester brown is held at 52; Nashua at 42½.

**STRIPES AND TICKS** are in active demand with very large sales. York and Everett are sold ahead at value. Amoskeag A C A's are held at 82½, A, 67½, B, 57½, C, 52½, D, 47½, and Pearl River Ticks at 82½.

**DENIMS AND COTTONADES** are in better demand at advanced prices. Pearl River denims sell at 70, Manchester 50, York is sold ahead at value, Farmer's A cottonades are held at 65.

**PRINT CLOTHS** are scarce and firm, and holders are asking higher rates. The sales at Providence for the week were 47,000 pieces at prices as follows: 5,000 pieces 56x60, 20c, to be made; 2,500 do 60x60, 20c, to be made; 4,000 do 60x64, 23½c, to be made, September and October; 42,000 do 64x64, 22c, to be made; 8,000 do 60x64, 22½c, to be made; 10,500 do 64x64, 25c on hand; 2,000 do 64x64, 25½c, on hand.

**PRINTS** have continued to advance in prices with an unabated demand. Sprague's are held at 32, pinks and purples 33, Garner's are held at 35, Amoskeag pinks 34, purple 33, Shirting 32, Mourn-ing 31, Swiss ruby 33, Duchess B 30, Lowell dark and light 30½, Empire 26, and Wawsutta 29.

**GINGHAMS** are in active demand with but a light stock on hand. There is, however, but little change in prices from last week. Lancaster sells at 36, an advance of 1 cent.

**SILESIA**s are more abundant, but have advanced ½al cent on a yard. Indian Orchard is held at 38, do wide 42, Book fold at 35, Social 55, do extra fine 60.

**MOUSLIN DELAINES** have been sold quite up to production on the leading makes, and prices are 2a3 cents higher. Manchester last sold at 37½, all wool do 50.

**WOOLEN GOODS** are in active demand, especially the heavy and fancy styles of cassimeres of seasonable colors. Prices are firm at a slight advance. The stock of fine woollen goods is small, and sold ahead.

**FOREIGN GOODS** are more active and prices have advanced 1 3 a 5 cents. Transactions are large and increasing. Of the several public sales that of Messrs. Haggerty & Co., and Wilmerding, Hoguet



& Co., on Tuesday, and Messrs. Townsend, Montant & Co., on Wednesday, were noticable. The catalogue of Messrs. Haggerty & Co. consisted of Saxony woven dress goods, of the manufacture and importation of Messrs. Henry Schmieder & Son, British dress goods, silks, &c. The offering contained a great variety of seasonable fabrics, and there was a large company of buyers present. The prices obtained for choice fancy dress goods and silks were quite satisfactory, while for alpacas the demand was less active, and the earlier rates of the season were hardly sustained. Toile du Nord in high colored checks, all wool filling, brought 34½ cents; satin striped crepe in neat plaid 38½c; challi satine 39 a 41c; Scotch plaid 41 a 42c; satin striped plaid 33 a 42c; Florida a soie, 45c; satine raye 40 a 43c; satine a fleur soie 59 a 60c; navara a soie, heavy poplin ground in neat silk plaid, 48 a 52c; poplin raye 41 a 52½c; mousseline a soie 45 a 59c; Valencia a fleur a soie, silk embroidered figures, 76 a 77c; double width popeline 46½ a 49c; popeline a soie 52½ a 58c; bonetta silk stripes, mousseline a soie in Scotch silk plaid 66 a 83; pinelaine in high colors 68 a 70c; Paris mous delaines in assorted colors \$1.01 a \$1.05; 42-inch do. extra fine quality \$1.11 a \$1.21; 6-4 black do. \$1.20; 6-4 Paris drap catele assorted \$1; 6-4 broche sultanas 74½ a 75c; gros de orient 80c, mohair melange, 44 a 46c, black figured pure mohair 60 a 62½c, French silk poplin 54c, 6-4 alapaca lustre 32 a 40c, 22 inch colored poult de soie \$1.75 a \$1.91, 26 inch black gros arain \$2.15 a \$2.27½, 26 inch Lyons black taffetas \$2 a \$2.10, 30 inch do \$2.21, 22 inch Lyons all boiled taffetas with rich satin stripe \$1.80, heavy all-boiled 28 inch poult de soie Garabaldai \$1.35 a \$1.37½.

The sale by Messrs. Wilmerdings & Mount was of woollens, &c. The sale was not as spirited as some previous ones, and may indicate the first gleam of the reaction which is to follow the present excitement. Black Italian cloths brought 30c, heavy Lyons satin de chine \$2.42½, 30 inch Lyons black silk serge \$1.55 a \$1.62, 24 inch Lyons brown velvet \$3.87½, all silk plush Lyons velvet \$4.25 a \$6.75, new style Lyons velvet vestings \$3.62½ a \$4.50, fancy satinetts 25c, printed meltons 25½c, heavy fancy cassimere 50c, extra wide Kentucky jeans 37½c, mixed do 45c, indigo blue cassimere \$1, black doeskins \$1.37½ a \$1.50, 6-4 all wool beavers \$2.50 a \$2.52½, 6-4 union do \$1.55 a \$3.12½, Aix la Chapelle doeskins \$4.00 a \$4.12½.

The sale by Messrs. Townsend, Montant & Co., was of French goods, including bombazines, merinos, mousseline delaines, silks, &c. The catalogue, generally contained desirable fabrics, attracting a good company, and the prices obtained were equal to the highest quotations of previous sales. Lupin's black bombazines brought \$1.15 a \$1.25, finer do \$1.32½ a \$1.45, still better \$1.45 a \$1.67½, super do. \$1.97½ a \$2.25, and many grades were largely duplicated, 6-4 Canton cloths were duplicated at 51½ a 77½c, Lupin's 6-4 ex super quality black Parisienne \$1 a \$1.35, 6-4 black barrits 85c, 28 inch all wool plaid colored ground French flannels 65 a 75, low quality Paris colored merino cloth \$1, colored do mous delaines 50c, 6-4 chintz French printed merino \$1.10 a \$1.13, plaid do 92½, 5-4 plain reps \$1.15, 26 inch heavy black C P lustrine \$1, 28 inch do \$1.06, 30 inch do \$1.10, 32 inch do \$1.19, 24 inch do all boiled do 25c, 26 inch do \$1.92½.

#### IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Sept. 7, 1865, and the corresponding weeks of 1863 and 1864, have been as follows:

	1863.		1864.		1865.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	3368	\$87,083	562	\$294,032	2193	\$308,840
do cotton...	321	85,443	173	49,612	1027	263,495
do silk...	454	498,453	107	77,579	532	474,558
do flax...	379	85,511	239	62,563	1167	277,797
Miscellaneous dry goods.	225	56,947	99	32,993	267	82,667
Total.....	3745	\$1,592,742	1469	\$516,778	5176	\$2,012,367

#### WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Manufactures of wool...	579	\$322,061	\$295,700
do cotton...	363	87,592	53,060
do silk...	90	88,340	37,739
do flax...	568	119,314	50,136
Miscellaneous dry goods.	39	11,690	15,407
Total.....	1639	\$508,897	\$407,022
Add ent'd for consumpt'n.	3745	1,592,742	516,778
Total th'wn upon mark't.	5384	\$3,101,639	\$923,800

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
Manufactures of wool....	74	\$23,516	1302	\$562,576	162	\$35,692
do cotton....	29	8,553	287	101,674	43	13,473
do silk....	7	9,474	201	181,470	32	65,191
do flax....	58	11,634	540	147,080	36	6,005
Miscellaneous dry goods.	27	11,076	964	78,018	13	1,230
Total.....	195	\$64,253	3294	\$1,070,818	276	\$141,647
Add ent'd for consumpt'n.	3745	1,592,742	1485	516,778	5176	2,012,367
Total entered at the port.	3940	\$1,657,000	5079	\$1,587,590	5452	\$2,154,004

#### DETAILED STATEMENT.

The following is a detailed statement of the movement the past week ending Sept. 7, 1865:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.						
MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.						
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	
Woolens.....	309	\$161,622	Worstedes.....	838	306,321	
Cloths.....	70	33,833	Delaines.....	10	5,399	
Carpetings.....	140	34,412	Hose.....	13	5,009	
Blankets.....	54	6,711	Merinos.....	68	29,795	
Shawls.....	31	15,545	Worsted y'n.....	33	14,604	
Gloves.....	32	7,532	Lastings.....	5	2,343	
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.						
Cottons.....	319	\$102,093	Emb'd mus'n.....	8	5,386	
Colored.....	160	43,499	Velvets.....	13	4,092	
Prints.....	29	6,880	Laces.....	17	5,332	
Ginghams.....	14	3,437	Braids & bds.....	23	7,813	
Muslins.....	11	2,001	Handk'fs.....	9	2,593	
Silks.....	105	\$165,137	Cravats.....	1	597	
Crapes.....	3	637	Vestings.....	1	711	
Velvets.....	24	26,680	Raw.....	49	36,910	
Ribbons.....	173	141,896	Braids & bds.....	13	6,635	
Laces.....	49	36,295	Silk & worst'd.....	45	25,383	
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.						
Linens.....	1027	\$329,099	Hdk'fs.....	50	21,336	
Laces.....	7	6,602	Thread.....	66	17,522	
Total.....					1,167	\$377,797
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Leath gloves.....	17	\$18,072	Embroideri's.....	33	16,817	
Kid gloves.....	8	11,910	Millinery.....	3	334	
Matting.....	33	2,337	Corsets.....	36	13,854	
Clothing.....	44	4,977	Straw goods.....	30	4,107	
Total.....					267	\$82,607
WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.						
MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.						
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	
Woolens.....	102	\$40,127	Worstedes.....	305	80,251	
Carpeting.....	14	2,516	Delaines.....	5	2,530	
Blankets.....	29	3,332	Hose.....	1	138	
Shawls.....	5	3,407	Merinos.....	7	2,953	
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.						
Cottons.....	14	\$3,791	Prints.....	2	421	
Colored.....	27	13,458	Shawls.....	8	3,331	
Total.....					64	\$24,664
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.						
Silks.....	13	\$39,119	Ribbons.....	10	9,397	
Velvets.....	1	1,330	Cravats.....	1	137	
Total.....					43	\$57,327
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.						
Linens.....	346	\$60,061	Handk'fs.....	1	1,443	
Total.....					2	489
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Matting.....	6	40	Oil cloth.....	2	230	
Total.....					30	\$4,763
ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.						
MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.						
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	
Woolens.....	8	\$3,133	Worstedes.....	32	11,472	
Carpeting.....	17	2,909	Worsted yarn.....	6	747	
Shawls.....	10	3,651	Braids & bds.....	1	296	
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.						
Cottons.....	2	\$1,545	Prints.....	2	586	
Colored.....	23	6,268	Emb'd mus'n.....	5	2,305	
Total.....					43	\$13,479
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.						
Silks.....	24	\$57,155	Laces.....	4	4,688	
Ribbons.....	1	1,350	Total.....		32	\$63,191
Total.....					32	\$63,191
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.						
Linens.....					26	\$6,005
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Straw goods.....					13	\$1,390

#### THE CATTLE MARKET.

The market for beef cattle opened on Monday morning with a supply considerably smaller than last week, but of an improved quality. Holders, as a general thing, demanded an advance.

On Tuesday less than 200 head were received, and pretty much all sold—the market closing at last week's figures, and not very firm. We quote the best at 16½ to 16¾c; a few very fine at 17c.; fair to prime, 12½ to 15½c., and inferior to common, 8 to 11c.; average of all sales about 13½c.

The receipts for the week are 5,268 beeves, 122 cows and calves, 1,136 veals, 23,600 sheep and lambs, and 13,648 swine; showing a decrease of 792 beeves, 17 cows, 16 veals, and an increase of 2,075 sheep and lambs, and 4,926 swine.

Port Sarnia ....	1,705	...	18,425	....	....	....
Montreal .....	10,000	...	12,775	....	....	....
Kingston .....	16,500	....	....	....	....	....
Goderich .....	400	....	27,200	....	....	....
Canal .....	5,000	....	....	....	....	....
Oth. Canad'n p'ts	15,500	....	....	....	....	....
Total ....	15,455	263,566	1,408,078	470,457	2,326	2,850
Cor. week, '64..	34,026	196,559	332,112	492,334	89,875	9,575

## RECEIPTS FOR FOUR SEASONS.

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1862.
Flour .....	646,459	794,037	844,914	1,042,482
Wheat .....	4,920,382	6,555,848	4,198,570	3,799,480
Corn .....	15,718,253	11,049,975	22,416,686	20,912,876
Oats .....	6,612,886	6,252,768	3,880,953	2,043,130
Rye .....	432,809	556,974	461,393	703,666
Barley .....	410,137	803,200	201,311	479,692

## SHIPMENTS FOR FOUR SEASONS.

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1862.
Flour .....	528,512	826,946	954,456	963,077
Wheat .....	4,089,021	7,080,693	4,448,740	8,534,596
Corn .....	15,027,064	9,413,807	22,008,027	19,159,529
Oats .....	5,976,992	7,304,069	4,057,368	1,881,322
Rye .....	256,331	306,517	358,278	589,281
Barley .....	132,744	85,817	100,936	164,614

The following are the reports by the Scotia, to the 25th of August:

LONDON.—During the past week the weather was very unsettled. In the early part of it two or three days of sunshine enabled the farmers to make some progress with their reaping, but since Wednesday the rain has fallen heavily and most serious injury has been done the grain cut. From all parts the reports of the wheat crops are bad, and, with few exceptions, the yield is deficient. At Monday's market there was a large attendance, but the tone of the trade, influenced by the weather, was hardly so strong as last week; prices, however, were fully supported. Choice samples of English wheat sold freely at fully last week's rates, while some parcels of new, somewhat out of condition, were difficult to dispose of at irregular low prices. American and Canadian remained unchanged in value. Flour—Barrels are freely sold at 6d to 1s advance. The floating grain cargo trade has continued very active, and a large number of cargoes have been sold. To-day considerable excitement was manifested, and an advance of 1s to 2s was obtained for wheat. Odessa Ghirka was sold at 42s to 43s, and Nicolaieff at 41s to 42s per 492 lbs. Maize is in good demand at late rates. 30s 8d per 492 lbs was paid for Galatz. At to-day's market, owing to the continuance of rain, an advance of 1s to 2s was obtained on both Foreign and English wheat. Average of English wheat for the week, 43s 1d.

LIVERPOOL.—The Corn trade is influenced daily by the state of the weather. During rain, speculators are very active, and prices advance. With sunshine there is a relapse into dullness. At our market on Tuesday there was a good attendance of millers, but they would not pay any advance on Friday's prices for Wheat. Flour was unchanged. Indian Corn, 6d lower for delivery ex ship. With the return of rain on Wednesday and Thursday, wheat was in active speculative demand, at a further improvement of 2d to 3d per cental. At to-day's market, with very fine weather, and few buyers present, scarcely any business was done. Wheat lost part of the advance, closing very dull at 9s 3d to 9s 6d for Milwaukee and Amber Iowa, and 9s 6d to 9s 9d for Winter. Flour is steady, and, in absence of barrels, business is, in sacks, at 38s to 42s for 280 lbs. Indian Corn declined to 31s per quarter for mixed.

GLASGOW.—To-day, with telegraphic reports of fine weather all over the United Kingdom, the scene has quite changed, all the excitement has died out, and buyers stand aloof. On the Corn market there was not much business done, 3,800 bolls of nice Amber Winter Wheat in store sold at 22s discount, and the finest Amber Spring was offered at 22s 6d on the spot, and to arrive, without finding buyers.

DUBLIN.—The appearance of settled fine weather makes buyers cautious, and they only take for immediate wants. Of new grain wheat only a few samples appeared, which sold at full prices. Oats in good supply, condition poor, and sold at irregular prices. Flour—A moderate business at full prices for all qualities. Oatmeal inquired for.

## THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

The activity in the Dry Goods trade has continued unabated during the past week. The market has been cleared of goods, and prices run up to an exorbitant figure. Any remarks as to the condition of the market will be but a reiteration of those made last week. As we said then there are no goods in first hands, and consequently no reliable quotations can be made. Standard goods are sold ahead at private terms or at value, while purchasers, either merchants or jobbers, seem ready to pay any price asked rather than not have the goods. Prices are rapidly advancing, with seemingly no thought of the result, while agents are hurrying forward goods from the mills with all possible dispatch to meet the emergency. The city is full of merchants from the West and South-west, and there is no falling off in the activity of trade with jobbers, notwithstanding the twenty-five per cent advance in leading styles of goods. There must come a check to this somewhere, and it may be well to keep in mind the effect when it does come. Such an inflation does not always last, and there is no good foundation to warrant that of the present but for a short time longer. Goods are sold much

above the cost of manufacture, and the factories are making every effort to increase their product. Importations are large, and though the country was bare of goods the present high rates cannot continue. Quotations are of but little moment, except to show the rapid advance in prices, for there are no goods on hand to be sold at the figures given. Our quotations are those of goods last sold or sold to arrive, in most instances, with a few of goods on hand and are prices of to-day only.

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are still very active, with a great scarcity of standard goods. The advance in prices is not as great as last week, but is from one to two cents on a yard. Agents prices of but few standard makes can be given, as there are no goods in the market. Stark A, M, and O, 36-inch, last sold at 36½, and are now held at 37½ were they on hand. Amoskeag A sold at 37½ on Thursday; other Amoskeag's, Langdons, and Massabesic, are sold ahead at value. The Everett, Lawrence, and Bootts, are all sold ahead at value. Indian Head A, Amory, each 37-inch, are held at 37½; Nashua Extra A, 35½; Wachusett, 37½; Newmarket, 33-inch, at 35½, and 36-inch at 38. Indian Orchard W, 32, B, B, 34½; C, 37; N, 33½; A, 39; and S, 37. Edward Harris' ½, 45.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are very scarce, and far below the demand. Less desirable goods have to take the place of the better goods, and even these are scarce. Standard goods are sold ahead at value. This is the case with the Boott Mills, some of the Amoskeag, Massabesics, Langdon, and others. Amoskeag A, 37-inch, is held at 52; Amoskeag, fine 42-inch, at 55; Bartlett Steam Mills, 33-inch, at 50; 44-inch, 53; 5-4, 65; 7-8, 47½; Harrison Mills are not on hand; Social Mill, 4-4 are held at 55; 7-8 at 45; Naragansett A, 55, B, 50, Waltham L, 72-inch, is held at 90; M, 81-inch at \$1 00; and 90-inch at \$1 10.

DRILLS are very scarce and much wanted. Boott, Amoskeag's, Stark, Massabesic and others are sold ahead at value.

CORSET JEANS are sold in advance, and scarce at considerable advanced prices. Indian Orchard is held at 32; Amoskeag and Massabesic last sold at 37½.

COTTON FLANNELS are very much reduced in stock with improved prices, although at not as great an advance as on most other goods. Newmarket, Columbia and Mount Vernon are sold ahead at value Manchester brown is held at 52; Nashua at 42½.

STRIPES AND TICKS are in active demand with very large sales. York and Everett are sold ahead at value. Amoskeag A C A's are held at 82½, A, 67½, B, 57½, C, 52½, D, 47½, and Pearl River Ticks at 82½.

DENIMS and COTTONADES are in better demand at advanced prices. Pearl River denims sell at 70, Manchester 50, York is sold ahead at value, Farmer's A cottonades are held at 65.

PRINT CLOTHS are scarce and firm, and holders are asking higher rates. The sales at Providence for the week were 47,000 pieces at prices as follows: 5,000 pieces 56x60, 20c, to be made; 2,500 do 60x60, 20c, to be made; 4,000 do 60x64, 23½c, to be made, September and October; 42,000 do 64x64, 22c, to be made; 8,000 do 60x64, 22½c, to be made; 10,500 do 64x64, 25c on hand; 2,000 do 64x64, 25½c, on hand.

PRINTS have continued to advance in prices with an unabated demand. Sprague's are held at 32, pinks and purples 33, Garner's are held at 35, Amoskeag pinks 34, purple 33, Shirting 32, Mourn-ing 31, Swiss ruby 33, Duchess B 30, Lowell dark and light 30½, Empire 26, and Wawsutta 29.

GINGHAMS are in active demand with but a light stock on hand. There is, however, but little change in prices from last week. Lancaster sells at 36, an advance of 1 cent.

SILKES are more abundant, but have advanced ½al cent on a yard. Indian Orchard is held at 38, do wide 42, Book fold at 35, Social 55, do extra fine 60.

MOUSLIN DELAINES have been sold quite up to production on the leading makes, and prices are 2a3 cents higher. Manchester last sold at 37½, all wool do 50.

WOOLEN GOODS are in active demand, especially the heavy and fancy styles of cassimeres of seasonable colors. Prices are firm at a slight advance. The stock of fine woollen goods is small, and sold ahead.

FOREIGN GOODS are more active and prices have advanced 1 3 a 5 cents. Transactions are large and increasing. Of the several public sales that of Messrs. Haggerty & Co., and Wilmerding, Hoguet



& Co., on Tuesday, and Messrs. Townsend, Montant & Co., on Wednesday, were noticable. The catalogue of Messrs. Haggerty & Co. consisted of Saxony woven dress goods, of the manufacture and importation of Messrs. Henry Schmieder & Son, British dress goods, silks, &c. The offering contained a great variety of seasonable fabrics, and there was a large company of buyers present. The prices obtained for choice fancy dress goods and silks were quite satisfactory, while for alpacas the demand was less active, and the earlier rates of the season were hardly sustained. Toile du Nord in high colored checks, all wool filling, brought 34½ cents; satin striped crepe in neat plaid 38½c; challi satine 39 a 41c; Scotch plaid 41 a 42c; satin striped plaid 33 a 42c; Florida a soie, 45c; satine raye 40 a 43c; satine a fleur soie 59 a 60c; navara a soie, heavy poplin ground in neat silk plaid, 48 a 52c; poplin raye 41 a 52½c; mousseline a soie 45 a 59c; Valencia a fleur a soie, silk embroidered figures, 76 a 77c; double width popeline 46½ a 49c; popeline a soie 52½ a 58c; bonetta silk stripes, mousseline a soie in Scotch silk plaid 66 a 83; pinelaine in high colors 68 a 70c; Paris mous delaines in assorted colors \$1.01 a \$1.05; 42-inch do. extra fine quality \$1.11 a \$1.21; 6-4 black do. \$1.20; 6-4 Paris drap catele assorted \$1; 6-4 broche sultanas 74½ a 75c; gros de orient 80c, mohair melange, 44 a 46c, black figured pure mohair 60 a 62½c, French silk poplin 54c, 6-4 alpacas lustre 32 a 40c, 22 inch colored poult de soie \$1.75 a \$1.91, 26 inch black gros arain \$2.15 a \$2.27½, 26 inch Lyons black taffetas \$2 a \$2.10, 30 inch do \$2.21, 22 inch Lyons all boiled taffetas with rich satin stripe \$1.80, heavy all-boiled 28 inch poult de soie Garabaldai \$1.35 a \$1.37½.

The sale by Messrs. Wilmerdings & Mount was of woollens, &c. The sale was not as spirited as some previous ones, and may indicate the first gleam of the reaction which is to follow the present excitement. Black Italian cloths brought 30c, heavy Lyons satin de chine \$2.42½, 30 inch Lyons black silk serge \$1.55 a \$1.62, 24 inch Lyons brown velvet \$3.87½, all silk plush Lyons velvet \$4.25 a \$6.75, new style Lyons velvet vestings \$3.62½ a \$4.50, fancy satinetts 25c, printed meltons 25½c, heavy fancy cassimere 50c, extra wide Kentucky jeans 37½c, mixed do 45c, indigo blue cassimere \$1, black doeskins \$1.37½ a \$1.50, 6-4 all wool beavers \$2.50 a \$2.52½, 6-4 union do \$1.55 a \$3.12½, Aix la Chapelle doeskins \$4.00 a \$4.12½.

The sale by Messrs. Townsend, Montant & Co., was of French goods, including bombazines, merinos, mousseline delaines, silks, &c. The catalogue, generally contained desirable fabrics, attracting a good company, and the prices obtained were equal to the highest quotations of previous sales. Lupin's black bombazines brought \$1.15 a \$1.25, finer do \$1.32½ a \$1.45, still better \$1.45 a \$1.67½, super do \$1.97½ a \$2.25, and many grades were largely duplicated, 6-4 Canton cloths were duplicated at 51½ a 77½c, Lupin's 6-4 ex super quality black Parisienne \$1 a \$1.35, 6-4 black barrits 85c, 28 inch all wool plaid colored ground French flannels 65 a 75, low quality Paris colored merino cloth \$1, colored do mous delaines 50c, 6-4 chintz French printed merino \$1.10 a \$1.13, plaid do 92½, 5-4 plain reps \$1.15, 26 inch heavy black C P lustrine \$1, 28 inch do \$1.06, 30 inch do \$1.10, 32 inch do \$1.19, 24 inch do all boiled do 25c, 26 inch do \$1.92½.

#### IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Sept. 7, 1865, and the corresponding weeks of 1863 and 1864, have been as follows:

##### ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 7.

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Manufactures of wool...	2368	262	2193
do cotton...	321	173	1027
do silk...	454	107	522
do flax...	379	239	1167
Miscellaneous dry goods.	225	99	267
Total.....	3745	1468	5176

##### WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Manufactures of wool...	579	663	525
do cotton...	363	176	64
do silk...	80	55	43
do flax...	568	235	249
Miscellaneous dry goods.	39	28	30
Total.....	1629	1162	911
Add ent'd for consumpt'n.	3745	1468	5176
Total th'wn upon mark't.	5374	2630	6087

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
Manufactures of wool.....	74	\$23,516	1302	\$562,576	162	\$55,692
do cotton.....	29	8,558	297	101,674	43	13,479
do silk.....	58	9,474	201	181,470	32	65,191
do flax.....	11	11,634	56	147,080	26	6,006
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	27	11,076	964	78,018	13	1,280
Total.....	195	\$64,258	3294	\$1,070,818	276	\$141,647
Add ent'd for consumpt'n.....	3745	1,592,742	1485	516,778	5176	2,012,357
Total entered at the port.....	3940	\$1,657,000	5079	\$1,587,590	5452	\$2,154,004

#### DETAILED STATEMENT.

The following is a detailed statement of the movement the past week ending Sept. 7, 1865:

##### ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.				MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.				
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	
Woolens.....	309	\$161,622	Worsted.....	838	356,321	Braids & bds.	55	5,634
Cloths.....	70	35,803	Delaines.....	10	5,309	Spool.....	88	25,959
Carpetings.....	140	34,412	Hose.....	18	5,009	Cot. & worst.	530	204,144
Blankets.....	54	6,711	Merinos.....	68	29,795	Total.....	2,193	\$99,940
Shawls.....	31	15,545	Worsted y'n.	33	14,694			
Gloves.....	32	7,532	Lastings.....	5	2,343			
Cottons.....	319	\$102,093	Embd'm's'n	8	5,336	Gloves.....	29	5,634
Colored.....	160	43,499	Velvets.....	12	4,092	Spool.....	88	25,959
Prints.....	29	6,880	Laces.....	17	5,333	Cot.....	308	53,787
Ginghams.....	14	4,337	Braids & bds.	23	7,813	Total.....	1,027	\$368,400
Muslins.....	11	2,001	Handk'fs.	9	2,593			

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.			
Silks.....	106	\$168,137	
Cravats.....	1	597	
Collars.....	3	627	
Velvets.....	94	26,680	
Raw.....	49	39,910	
Ribbons.....	173	141,896	
Braids & bds. 13		6,635	
Laces.....	49	36,995	
Silk & wors'd	45	25,358	
Silk & cotton.	48	33,327	
Silk & Linen.	1	340	
Total.....	522	\$474,558	
MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.			
Linens.....	1027	\$239,099	
Hdkfs.....	50	21,396	
Laces.....	7	6,802	
Thread.....	68	17,522	
Hemp yarn..	17	3,948	
Total.....		1.167	\$277,797

MISCELLANEOUS.					
Leath gloves. 17	\$18,072	Embroideri's. 33	16,817	Feath & flow. 60	8,153
Kid gloves... 8	11,910	Millinery..... 3	334	Susp & elast. 3	2,117
Matting ..... 33	2,337	Corsets..... 36	13,854		
Clothing..... 44	4,977	Raw goods. 30	4,107	Total..... 367	\$89,007

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.								
MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.								
Pkgs. Value.		Pkgs. Value.		Pkgs. Value.				
Woolens...	102	\$40,127	Worsted...	205	80,251	Cot & wos'd...	157	55,557

Carpeting.....	14	5,516	Delaines.....	5	2,530			
Blankets.....	29	3,332	Hose.....	1	132			
Shawls.....	5	3,407	Merinos.....	7	2,933	Total.....	625	\$190,311
MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.								
Cottons.....	14	\$3,791	Prints.....	2	421	Spool.....	4	1,107
Colored.....	27	13,435	Shawls.....	8	3,331	Hose.....	9	2,406
Total.....							64	\$24,444

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.								
Silks.....	18	\$39,119	Ribbons.....	10	9,397	Silk & worst.	10	5,301
Velvets.....	1	1,320	Cravats.....	1	187	Silk & cotton.	3	1,994
Total.....							43	\$57,931

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.								
Linens.....	246	\$80,061	Handkfs.....	1	1,448	Thread.....	2	48
Total.....							249	\$81,99

MISCELLANEOUS.								
Matting .....	6	40	Oil cloth .....	2	280	Straw goods..	22	4,44
Total .....							30	\$4,70

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.					
MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.

Woolens.....	8	\$3,133	Worsted.....	32	11,472	Cot. & worst'd	88	33,480
Carpeting.....	17	2,909	Worsted yarn	6	747			
Shawls.....	10	3,651	Braids & bds.	1	296	Total.....	162	\$55,69

##### ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

Woolens.....	23	6,368	Emb'd mus'n	5	2,305	Spool.....	7	1,688
Total .....							43	\$13,474
MANUFACTURES OF SILK.								
Silks.....	34	\$57,155	Laces.....	4	4,688	Silk & cotton.	3	1,900
Ribbons.....	1	1,350						
Total .....							39	\$63,193

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.			
Linen.....	26	\$6,00	
MISCELLANEOUS			

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.				MANUFACTURES OF SILK.				
Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	
Silks.....	24	\$57,155	Laces.....	4	4,688	Silk & cotton.	3	1,998
Ribbons.....	1	1,350	Total.....					

The market for beef cattle opened on Monday morning with supply considerably smaller than last week, but of an improve

quality. Holders, as a general thing, demanded an advance.

On Tuesday less than 200 head were received, and pretty much all sold—the market closing at last week's figures and not very

#### THE CATTLE MARKET.

The market for beef cattle opened on Monday morning with a supply considerably smaller than last week, but of an improved quality. Holders, as a general thing, demanded an advance.

On Tuesday less than 200 head were received, and pretty much all sold—the market closing at last week's figures, and not very firm. We quote the best at 16½ to 16¾c; a few very fine at 17c.; fair to prime, 12½ to 15½c., and inferior to common, 8 to 11c.; average of all sales about 13½c.

The receipts for the week are 5,268 beeves, 122 cows and calves, 1,136 veals, 23,600 sheep and lambs, and 13,648 swine; showing a decrease of 792 beeves, 17 cows, 16 veals, and an increase of 2,075 sheep and lambs, and 4,926 swine.

## PRICES CURRENT.

## WHOLESALE.

All goods deposited in public stores or bonded warehouses must be withdrawn from the date of the duties thereon paid within one year from the date of the original importation, but may be withdrawn by the owner for exportation to Foreign Countries, or may be transhipped to any port of the Pacific, or Western Coast of the United States, at any time before the expiration of three years from the date of the original importation, such goods on arrival at Pacific or Western port, to be subject to the same rules and regulations as if originally imported there; any goods remaining in public store or bonded warehouse beyond three years shall be regarded as abandoned to the Government, and sold under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. Merchandise upon which duties have been paid may remain in warehouse in custody of the officers of the customs at the expense and risk of the owners of said merchandise, and if exported directly from said custody to a Foreign Country within three years, shall be entitled to return duties, proper evidence of such merchandise having been landed abroad to be furnished to the collector by the importer, one per centum of said duties to be retained by the Government.

In addition to the duties noted below, a discriminating duty of 10 per cent. ad val. is levied on all imports under flags that have no reciprocal treaties with the United States.

On all goods, wares, and merchandise, of the growth or produce of Countries East of the Cape of Good Hope, when imported from places this side of the Cape of Good Hope, a duty of 10 per cent. ad val. is levied in addition to the duties imposed on any such articles when imported directly from the place or places of their growth or production; Raw Cotton and Raw Silk excepted.

The ton in all cases to be 2,240 lb.

**Ashes**—Duty: 15 ¢ cent ad val. Produce of the British North American Provinces, free.  
Pot, 1st sort..... ¢ 100 lb 7 50 @ 7 62½  
Pearl, 1st sort..... 7 62½ @ 7 75

**Anchor**—Duty: 2½ ¢ cent ad val.

Of 300 lb and upward..... ¢ 11 @ ..

**Beeswax**—Duty: 20 ¢ cent ad val.

American yellow..... ¢ .. @ 50

**Bread**—Duty: 30 ¢ cent ad val.

Pilot..... ¢ .. @ 5½

Navy..... ¢ .. @ 4½

Crackers..... ¢ 9 @ 14

**Breadstuffs**—See special report.

**Bristles**—Duty: 15 ¢ cent; hogs hair, 1 ¢ lb.

American, gray and white..... ¢ 45 @ 2 00

**Butter and Cheese**—Duty: 4 ¢ cents. Produce of British North American Provinces, free.

Butter has been in better demand during the week. The State dairies are firm and a little higher for home consumption and the California trade. Western butter, chiefly for export, is in moderate demand. Cheese is moderately active at a slight advance. We note:

**Butter**—  
Orange & Susex—fr. palls. ¢ 40 @ 45  
Half-arkin tubs..... ¢ 34 @ 40  
Welch tubs..... ¢ 32 @ 36  
Firkins, New York State..... ¢ 34 @ 38  
Firkins, Western..... ¢ 27 @ 32  
Grease, Butter..... ¢ 15 @ 16  
Western, common..... ¢ 2½ @ 27

**Cheese**—  
Factory made dairies..... ¢ 15½ @ 16½  
Farm dairies..... ¢ 14 @ 16  
do do common..... ¢ 12 @ 13  
English dairy..... ¢ 13 @ 14  
Vermont dairy..... ¢ 12 @ 16

**Candles**—Duty: tallow, 2½; spermaceti and wax, 8; stearine and adamantine, 5 ¢ cents ¢ lb.

**Sperm**..... ¢ .. @ 40  
Sperm, patent..... ¢ .. @ 50  
Refined sperm, city..... ¢ 85 @ 40  
Stearic..... ¢ 30 @ 81  
Adamantine..... ¢ 26 @ 27

**Cement**—Rosendale..... ¢ bbl .. 1 60

**Chains**—Duty: 2½ ¢ cent ¢ lb.

One inch and upward..... ¢ 9 @ ..

**Coal**—Duty: bituminous, \$1 25 ¢ ton of 28 bushels, 80 lb to the bushel; other than bituminous, 40 ¢ cents ¢ 28 bushels of 80 lb bushel.

Liverpool Orrel. ¢ ton of 2,240 lb..... ¢ .. @ ..  
Liverpool House Cannel..... ¢ .. @ ..  
Nova Scotia..... ¢ .. @ 5 50  
Anthracite..... ¢ 9 50 @ 10 00

**Cocoa**—Duty: 3 ¢ cents ¢ lb.

Caracas..... (gold) (in bond)..... ¢ 30 @ 35  
Marsala (gold) do..... ¢ 55 @ 60  
Guayaquil (gold) do..... ¢ 18 @ 20

**Coffee**—Duty: When imported direct in American or equalized vessels from the place of its growth or production; also, the growth of countries this side the Cape of Good Hope when imported indirectly in American or equalized vessels, 5 ¢ cents ¢ lb; all other 10 ¢ cent ad valorem in addition.

There is a slight advance in prices, and a firmer business generally.

Rio, prime, duty paid..... gold. 21½ @ 22  
do good..... 21 @ 21½  
do fair..... 19½ @ 20  
do ordinary..... 18½ @ 18½  
do fair to good cargoes..... 19 @ 21  
Java, mats and bags..... 26 @ 27  
Native Ceylon..... 19 @ 22  
Marsala..... 21 @ 22  
Laguayra..... 21 @ 22  
St. Domingo..... 17½ @ 17½

**Copper**—Duty: pig, bar, and ingot, 2½; old copper,

9 ¢ cents ¢ lb; manufactured, 20 ¢ cent ad val.; sheathing copper and yellow metal, in sheets 42 inches long and 14 inches wide, weighing 14 @ 34 oz. ¢ square foot, 3½ ¢ cents ¢ lb. All cash.

Sheathing, new..... ¢ .. @ 45  
Sheathing, &c., old..... ¢ .. @ 25  
Sheathing, yellow..... ¢ .. @ 30  
Bolts..... ¢ .. @ 45  
Braziers..... ¢ .. @ 45  
Baltimore..... ¢ 30½ @ 31  
Detroit..... ¢ .. @ 32½

**Cordage**—Duty: tarred, 8; untarred Manila, 2½; other untarred, 3½ ¢ cents ¢ lb.

Manila, Amer. made..... ¢ 22½ @ 23½  
Tarred Russia..... ¢ .. @ 18  
Tarred American..... ¢ .. @ 18  
Bolt Rope, Russia..... ¢ .. @ 26

**Corks**—Duty: 50 ¢ cent ad val.

Regular, quarts..... ¢ 45 @ 50  
Short Tapers..... ¢ 36½ @ 40  
Mineral..... ¢ 45 @ 50  
Phal..... ¢ 10 @ 50

**Cotton**—See special report.

**Drugs and Dyes**—Duty: Alcohol, 40 ¢ cents ¢ gallon; Aloes, 6 ¢ cents ¢ lb; Alum, 60 ¢ cents ¢ 100 lb; Argols, 6 ¢ cents ¢ lb; Arsenic and Assafetida, 20; Antimony, Crude and Regulus, 10; Arrowroot, 30 ¢ cent ad val.; Balsam Capivi, 20; Balsam Tolu, 30; Balsam Peru, 50 ¢ cents ¢ lb; Calissaya Bark, 30 ¢ cent ad val.; Bi Carb. Soda, 1½; Bi Chromate Potash, 3 ¢ cents ¢ lb; Bleaching Powder, 30 ¢ cents ¢ 100 lb; Refined Borax, 10 ¢ cents ¢ lb; Crude Brimstone, 36; Eoli Brimstone, \$10 ¢ ton; Flor Sulphur, \$20 ¢ ton, and 15 ¢ cent ad val.; Crude Camphor, 30; Refined Camphor, 40 ¢ cents ¢ lb; Carb. Ammonia, 20 ¢ cent ad val.; Cardamoms and Cantharides, 50 ¢ cents ¢ lb; Castor Oil, \$1 ¢ gallon; Chlorate Potash, 6; Caustic Soda, 1½; Citric Acid, 10; Copperas, 4; Cream Tartar, 10; Cubebs, 10 ¢ cents ¢ lb; Cutch, 10; Chamomile Flowers, 20 ¢ cent ad val.; Epsom Salts, 1 ¢ cent ¢ lb; Extract Logwood, Flowers Benzola and Gamboge, 10 ¢ cents; Ginseng, 20; Gum Arabic, 20 ¢ cent ad val.; Gum Benzoin, Gum Kowie, and Gum Damar, 10 ¢ cents per lb; Gum Myrrh, Gum Senegal, Gum Gueda and Gum Tragacanth, 20 ¢ cent ad val.; Hyd. Potash and Resublimed Iodine, 75; Ipecac and Jalap, 50; Lic. Paste, 10; Manna, 25; Oil Anis, Oil Lemon, and Oil Orange, 50 ¢ cents; Oil Cassia and Oil Bergamot, \$1 ¢ lb; Oil Peppermint, 50 ¢ cent ad val.; Opium, \$2 50; Oxalic Acid, 4 ¢ cents ¢ lb; Phosphorus, 20 ¢ cent ad val.; Pruss. Potash, 5; Red do, 10; Rhubarb, 50 ¢ cents ¢ lb; Quicksilver, 15 ¢ cent ad val.; Sal. Eritrus, 1½ ¢ cents ¢ lb; Sal Soda, 1 ¢ cent ¢ lb; Sarsaparilla and Senna, 20 ¢ cent ad val.; Shell Lac, 10; Soda Ash, 4; Sugar Lead, 20 ¢ cents ¢ lb; Sulph. Quinine, 45 ¢ cent ad val.; Sulph. Morphine, \$2 50 ¢ oz.; Tartaric Acid, 20; Verdigris, 6 ¢ cents ¢ lb; Sal. Ammoniac, 20; Blue Vitriol, 25 ¢ cent ad val.; Ethereal Preparations and Extractions, \$1 ¢ lb; all others quoted below, FREE. Most of the articles under this head are now sold for cash. (All nominal.)

Acid, Citric..... ¢ .. @ 87  
Alcohol..... ¢ .. @ 4 40  
Aloes, Cape..... ¢ .. @ 25  
Aloes, Socotrine..... ¢ 85 @ ..  
Alum..... ¢ 4½ @ 4½  
Annato, fair to prime..... ¢ 60 @ 75  
Antimony, Regulus of..... ¢ 12½ @ ..  
Argols, Red..... ¢ .. @ 14½  
Arsenic, Powdered..... ¢ 3 20 @ 3 30  
Assafetida..... ¢ 25 @ 40  
Balsam Capivi..... (gold) .. @ 64½  
Balsam Tolu..... (gold) .. @ 70  
Bark, Calissaya..... ¢ .. @ 2 60  
Berries, Persian..... ¢ .. @ 1 75  
Bi Carb. Soda, Newcastle..... (gold) 6½ @ ..  
Bi Chromate Potash..... ¢ 22 @ ..  
Bird Peppers—African, Sierra Leon, bags..... (gold) 28 @ 30  
Bird Peppers—Zanzibar..... ¢ 40 @ 42½  
Bleaching Powder..... ¢ 31 @ 32  
Borax, Refined..... ¢ 60 00 @ 63 50  
Brimstone, Crude..... ¢ .. @ 4½  
Brimstone, Am. Roll..... ¢ 6½ @ ..  
Brimstone, Flor Sulphur..... ¢ .. @ 85  
Camphor, Crude, (in bond)..... ¢ .. @ 1 00  
Cantharides..... ¢ 1 @ 1 70  
Carbonate Ammonia, in bulk..... ¢ 18 @ 19  
Cardamoms, Malabar..... ¢ 3 15 @ 3 40  
Castor Oil, City..... ¢ 3 25 @ 3 30  
Chamomile Flowers..... ¢ .. @ 50  
Chlorate Potash..... (gold) .. @ 86½  
Caustic Soda..... (gold) 6½ @ 7½  
Cobalt, Crystals..... in kegs, 1½ lbs 95 @ ..  
Cochineal, Honduras..... (gold) 95 @ ..  
Cochineal, Mexican..... (gold) 94 @ 85  
Copperas, American..... ¢ 1½ @ ..  
Cream Tartar, prime..... (gold) 38 @ 84  
Cubebs, East India..... ¢ 45 @ ..  
Cutch..... ¢ 12½ @ 13½  
Cuttlefish Bone..... ¢ .. @ 26  
Epsom Salts..... ¢ .. @ 4  
Extract Logwood..... ¢ 60 @ 80  
Flowers, Benzola..... ¢ oz. .. @ ..  
Flowers, Arnica..... ¢ .. @ 70  
Folia, Buchu..... ¢ 40 @ 70  
Gambier..... ¢ .. @ 9½  
Gamboe..... ¢ 95 @ 1 00  
Ginger, Jamaica, b'd, in bbls..... ¢ 82½ @ 92½  
Ginseng, Southern and Western..... ¢ 63 @ 85  
Gum Arabic, Picked..... ¢ 23 @ 25  
Gum Arabic, Sorts..... (gold) 1 00 @ ..  
Gum Benzoin..... ¢ 28 @ 34  
Gum Copal Cow..... ¢ 19 @ 20  
Gum Damar..... ¢ 36 @ ..  
Gum Myrrh, East India..... ¢ .. @ 40  
Gum Myrrh, Turkey..... ¢ 70 @ ..  
Gum Senegal..... ¢ 80 @ 55  
Gum Tragacanth, Sorts..... ¢ 85 @ 1 00  
Gum Tragacanth, white flakey..... ¢ 3 00 @ 3 10  
Hyd. Potash, French and English..... (gold) .. @ ..

Iodine, Resublimed..... ¢ 5 50 @ ..  
Ipecacuanha, Brazil..... ¢ 3 00 @ 3 50  
Jalap..... ¢ 40 @ 70  
Lic. Paste, Calabaria..... ¢ 45 @ 48  
Licorice, Paste, Sicily..... ¢ 28 @ 24  
Licorice Paste, Spanish Solid..... ¢ 35 @ 40  
Madder, Dutch..... (gold) 30 @ ..  
Madder, French, E. X. F. F. do..... ¢ 9 @ 9½  
Manna, large flake..... ¢ 1 00 @ 1 25  
Manna, small flake..... ¢ .. @ ..  
Manna, Sorts..... ¢ .. @ ..  
Nutmegs Blue Aleppo..... ¢ 80 @ 90  
Oil Anise..... ¢ 2 75 @ ..  
Oil Cassia..... ¢ 5 00 @ ..  
Oil Bergamot..... ¢ .. @ 7 50  
Oil Lemon..... ¢ 5 50 @ ..  
Oil Peppermint, pure..... (cash) 5 00 @ 5 50  
Opium, Turkey..... (gold) 6 00 @ 6 25  
Oxalic Acid..... ¢ 1 00 @ 65  
Phosphorus..... ¢ 1 00 @ ..  
Prussate Potash..... ¢ 39 @ 41  
Quicksilver..... (gold) 58 @ ..  
Rhubarb, China..... ¢ 5 00 @ ..  
Rose Leaves..... ¢ 1 25 @ 2 00  
Salaratus..... (cash) .. @ 15  
Sal Ammoniac, Refined..... (gold) 10 @ ..  
Soda, Newcastle..... (gold) 4 @ ..  
Sarsaparilla, Hond..... ¢ 25 @ ..  
Sarsaparilla, Mex..... ¢ 25 @ ..  
Seed, Anise..... ¢ 24 @ 26  
do Canary..... ¢ bush. 4 00 @ 5 25  
do Hemp..... ¢ 2 25 @ 2 50  
do Caraway..... ¢ 17 @ 18  
do Coriander..... ¢ .. @ 17  
do Mustard, brown, Trieste..... ¢ .. @ 18  
do do California, brown..... ¢ .. @ 18  
do do English, white..... ¢ .. @ 20  
Senna Eritrus..... ¢ 75 @ ..  
Senna, Alexandria..... ¢ 24 @ ..  
Senna, East India..... ¢ 18 @ 22  
Shell Lac..... ¢ 50 @ 62½  
Soda Ash (50 ¢ cent)..... (gold) 2 75 @ 3 00  
Sugar Lead, White..... ¢ 39 @ 40  
Sugar Lead, Brown..... ¢ .. @ 40  
Sulphate Quinine, Am..... ¢ oz. .. @ 2 40  
Sulphate Morphine..... ¢ 8 10 @ ..  
Tartaric Acid..... (gold) .. @ 60  
Verdigris, dry and extra dry (gold) 29 @ 30  
Vitriol, Blue..... ¢ 13 @ ..

**Duck**—Duty: 30 ¢ cent ad val.  
Ravens, Light..... ¢ pee 16 00 @ 18 00  
Ravens, Heavy..... ¢ 22 00 @ ..  
Scotch, Grouse, No. 1..... ¢ 26 00 @ ..  
Cotton, No. 1..... ¢ yard 95 @ 1 00

**Dye Woods**—Duty free.

Camwood..... (gold) ¢ ton 130 00 @ 150 00  
Fustic, Cuba..... ¢ 32 50 @ 35 00  
Fustic, Tabasco..... ¢ .. @ 23 00  
Fustic, Tabasco..... ¢ .. @ 23 00  
Fustic, Savanilla..... (gold) 21 00 @ 22 00  
Fustic, Maracalibo..... ¢ 21 00 @ ..  
Logwood, Laguna..... (gold) .. @ ..  
Logwood, Campeachy..... (gold) 20 00 @ ..  
Logwood, Hond..... (gold) 19 00 @ ..  
Logwood, Tabasco..... (gold) 26 00 @ 28 50  
Logwood, St. Domingo..... (gold) 15 00 @ 15 50  
Logwood, Jamaica..... (gold) 15 50 @ 15 50  
Lima Wood..... (gold) 60 00 @ 65 00  
Barwood..... (gold) 30 00 @ ..  
Sapan Wood, Manila..... ¢ 47 50 @ 50 00

**Feathers**—Duty: 30 ¢ cent ad val.

Prime Western..... ¢ lb 77 @ 73  
do Tennessee..... ¢ .. @ ..

**Fish**—Duty: Mackerel, \$2; Herrings, \$1; Salmon, \$3; other pickled, \$1 50 ¢ bbl; on other Fish, Pickled, Smoked, or Dried, in smaller pkgs. than barrels, 50 ¢ cents ¢ 100 lb. Produce of the British North American Colonies, FREE.

The fish market has been firm during the week, with a further advance in prices. Mackerel has been active.

Dry Cod..... ¢ cwt. 8 00 @ 9 50  
Dry Scale..... ¢ .. @ ..  
Pickled Cod..... ¢ bbl. 7 50 @ ..  
Mackerel, No. 1..... ¢ 15 00 @ 24 50  
Mackerel, No. 2..... ¢ 13 00 @ 15 50  
Mackerel, No. 3..... ¢ 10 50 @ 11 00  
Salmon, Pickled..... ¢ .. @ ..  
Salmon, Pickled..... ¢ tes .. @ ..  
Shad, Connecticut, No. 1, ¢ lb. bbl. ¢ .. @ ..  
Herring, Sealed, No. 1..... ¢ box 40 @ 50  
Herring, No. 1..... ¢ 30 @ 40  
Herring, pickled..... ¢ bbl. 6 50 @ 7 00

**Flax**—Duty: \$15 ¢ ton, ¢ lb 15 @ 20

**Fruit**—Duty: Raisins, Currants, Figs, Plums and Prunes, 5; Shelled Almonds, 10; Almonds, 6; other nuts, 2; Dates, 2; Pea Nuts, 1; Shelled do, 1; Filberts and Walnuts, 3 ¢ cents ¢ lb; Bardinas, 50; Preserved Ginger, 50; Green Fruits, 25 ¢ cent ad val.

Raisins, Seedless..... ¢ 100 lb cask .. @ 25 00  
do Laver..... ¢ box 7 25 @ ..  
do Bunch..... ¢ .. @ 6 75  
Currants..... ¢ lb 18½ @ 14  
Citron, Leghorn..... ¢ 30 @ 36  
Almonds, Languedoc..... ¢ .. @ 30  
do Provence..... ¢ 33 @ ..  
do Sicily, Soft Shell..... ¢ .. @ 23  
do Shelled..... ¢ 50 @ 55  
Sardines..... ¢ box .. @ 1 00  
do..... ¢ hf. box 53 @ 55  
do..... ¢ qr. box 29 @ 30  
Figs, Smyrna..... ¢ lb 80 @ 40  
Brazil Nuts..... ¢ 15 @ 16  
Filberts, Sicily..... ¢ 15 @ 30  
Walnuts, French..... ¢ 14 @ 16  
**Dried Fruit**—  
N. State Apples..... ¢ lb 9 @ 11½  
Blackberries..... ¢ .. @ 15  
Black Raspberries..... ¢ .. @ 30  
Pared Peaches..... ¢ 20 @ ..  
Unpeeled do..... ¢ 15 @ ..  
Cherries, pitted, new..... ¢ 30 @ 35

**Furs and Skins**—Duty: 10 ¢ cent ad val. Product of the British North American Provinces, FREE.





**Petroleum**—Duty: crude, 20 cents; refined, 40 cents per gallon.  
 Crude, 40 @ 47 gravity... 82 1/2 @ 83  
 Refined, free... 72 @ 76  
 do in bond... 54 @ 58  
 Naptha, refined... 45 @ 46  
 Residuum... 8 25 @ 8 50

**Plaster Paris**—Duty: lump, free; calcined, 20 cent ad val.  
 Blue Nova Scotia... 10 @ 11  
 White Nova Scotia... 10 @ 11  
 Calcined, eastern... 2 @ 2 40  
 Calcined, city mills... 2 @ 2 50

**Provisions**—Duty: cheese and butter, 4 cents; beef and pork, 1 cent; hams, bacon, and lard, 2 cents per lb. Produce of the British North American Provinces, Free.

Pork has been dull and heavy during the week. The transactions have been limited but the market closes more quiet. Beef is more steady but prices remain as last week. Lard has been in moderate demand, closing firm.

Beef, plain mess... 8 00 @ 12 00  
 do mess, extra, (new)... 10 50 @ 12 50  
 do prime mess... nominal  
 do India... nominal  
 do India mess... nominal  
 Pork, mess, (new)... 33 00 @ 32 25  
 do prime mess... 23 25 @ 23 50  
 do mess, Western... 30 00 @ 31 00  
 do prime, West'n, (old and new)... 24 25 @ 24 50  
 do thin mess... nominal  
 Lard, in bbls... 20 1/2 @ 24 1/2  
 do kettle rendered... 24 1/2 @ 26 1/2  
 Hams, pickled... 19 @ 23  
 do dry salted... 19 @ 23  
 Shoulders, pickled... 14 1/2 @ 16 1/2  
 do dry salted... 14 1/2 @ 16 1/2  
 Beef hams... nominal

**Rags**—(Domestic).  
 White, city... 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2  
 Seconds... 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2  
 City colored... 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2  
 Canvas... 10 1/2 @ 11  
 Country mixed... 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2

**Rice**—Duty: cleaned 2 1/2 cents per lb.; paddy 10 cents, and uncleaned 2 cents per lb.  
 Carolina... 11 50 @ 13 00  
 East India, dressed... 9 @ 9 75

**Salt**—Duty: sack, 24 cents per 100 lb.; bulk, 18 cents per 100 lb.

Turks Islands... 50 1/2 @ 50 1/2  
 Cadiz... 2 @ 2 00  
 Liverpool, ground... 3 @ 3 75  
 do fine, Ashton's... 3 @ 3 00  
 do fine, Worthington's... 3 @ 3 00  
 do fine, Jeffreys & Darcy's... 3 @ 3 00  
 do fine, Marshall's... 3 @ 3 00  
 Onondaga, com. fine... 2 25 @ 2 50  
 do do... 210 lb bgs... 1 75 @ 1 85  
 do do... 38 @ 40  
 Solar coarse... 43 @ 50  
 Fine screened... 42 @ 43  
 do... 2 75 @ 2 75  
 F. F... 240 lb bgs... 2 75 @ 3 00

**Salt-petre**—Duty: crude, 24 cents; refined and partially refined, 3 cents; nitrate soda, 1 cent per lb.  
 Refined, pure... 14 @ 22  
 Crude... 14 @ 22  
 Nitrate soda... 6 @ 6 1/2

**Seeds**—Duty: linseed, 16 cents; hemp, 1 cent per lb.; canary, 1 cent per bushel of 60 lb; and grass seeds, 30 cent ad val.

Clover... 80 @ 82  
 Timothy, reaped... 5 25 @ 5 50  
 Flaxseed, Amer. rough... 2 50 @ 3 00  
 Linseed, American, clean... 2 50 @ 2 50  
 do American, rough... 2 50 @ 2 75  
 do Calcutta (at New York)... 2 @ 3 65  
 do Bombay (at New York)... 2 @ 3 65

**Shot**—Duty: 2 1/2 cents per lb.  
 Drop and Buck... 13 @ 14

**Silk**—Duty: free. All thrown silk, 35 cent.  
 Taslees, No. 1 @ 3... 13 50 @ 13 00  
 Tayassams, superior, No. 1 @ 3... 11 50 @ 12 00  
 do medium, No. 3 @ 4... 10 25 @ 11 00  
 Canton, re-reeled, No. 1 @ 2... 12 50 @ 13 25  
 do usual reel... none  
 Japan, superior... 12 50 @ 13 50  
 do No. 1 @ 8... 11 50 @ 12 00  
 China thrown... 19 00 @ 22 00

**Soap**—Duty: 1 cent per lb, and 25 cent ad val.  
 Castile... 19 @ 20

**Spelter**—Duty: in pigs, bars, and plates, \$1 50 per lb.  
 Plates, foreign... 12 @ 13  
 do domestic... 12 @ 13

**Spices**—Duty: mace, 40 cents; nutmegs, 50; cassia and cloves, 20; pepper and pimento, 15; and ginger root, 5 cents per lb. (All cash).  
 Cassia, in mats... 88 @ 90  
 Ginger, race and African... 20 @ 25  
 Mace... 1 30 @ 1 32  
 Nutmeg, No. 1... 95 @ 95  
 Pepper... 35 @ 35 1/2  
 Pimento, Jamaica... 26 1/2 @ 26 1/2  
 Cloves... 42 @ 42

**Spirits**—Duty: Brandy, first proof, \$3 per gallon, other liquors, \$2 50.

Brandy, Jules Robin... 5 00 @ 9 00  
 do Otard, Dupuy & Co. (gold)... 5 00 @ 8 00  
 do Pinet, Castil & Co. (gold)... 4 80 @ 5 00  
 do Renault & Co. (gold)... 5 00 @ 12 00  
 do Leger Freres... 5 00 @ 12 00  
 do Hennessy... 5 00 @ 10 00

Brandy, J. & F. Martell... 11 00 @ 11 00  
 do Marett & Co... 9 00 @ 9 00  
 do Sazan... 8 50 @ 8 50  
 do Vine, Proprietors... 8 00 @ 8 00  
 do Ph. Goddard & Co... 8 00 @ 8 00  
 do Pellevoisin... 4 50 @ 4 50  
 do Alex. Seignette... 4 50 @ 4 50  
 do P. Levaque... 4 25 @ 4 25  
 do A. Rastau... 4 25 @ 4 25  
 do Arzac Seignette... 4 25 @ 4 25  
 do Paul Seignette... 4 25 @ 4 25  
 do United Proprietors... 4 00 @ 4 00  
 do H. L. L. Chatelet... 4 00 @ 4 00  
 do Chatelet, Je... 4 00 @ 4 00  
 do J. J. Dupuy... 9 00 @ 9 00  
 do A. Moreau... 7 60 @ 7 60  
 do A. Lambert & Co... 7 75 @ 7 75  
 do Vivandiere... 4 30 @ 4 30  
 do Camille Seignette... 8 50 @ 9 00  
 do Dulary, Bell & Co. (gold)... 8 50 @ 8 50  
 do Viney & Prop. Cog... 14 00 @ 25 00  
 do American... 8 00 @ 15 00  
 Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof... 8 00 @ 8 00  
 do St. Croix, new crop... 3 50 @ 3 50  
 do New England, pure... 3 00 @ 3 00  
 Gin, Dewdrop... 12 00 @ 12 00  
 do Dewdrop, cases... 2 75 @ 2 75  
 do Grape Leaf... 2 60 @ 2 60  
 do J. H. J. Notel's Im. Eagle... 2 60 @ 2 60  
 do Continental... 3 00 @ 3 00  
 do Meder's Swan... 3 25 @ 3 25  
 do Cabinet... 2 60 @ 2 60  
 do Telegraph... 2 75 @ 2 75  
 do Rynbon's P. A... 2 60 @ 2 60  
 do St. Nicholas... 2 75 @ 2 75  
 do Clover Leaf... 1 12 @ 1 12  
 do New York... 2 @ 2  
 do Cider Brandy, Jersey... 2 @ 2  
 do Whisky Jack Mt... 2 @ 2  
 do Whisky, Donegal... 2 @ 2  
 Scotch... 6 50 @ 6 50  
 Irish... 6 60 @ 6 60

**Steel**—Duty: bars and ingots, valued at 7 cents per lb or under, 2 1/2 cents; over 7 cents and not above 11, 3 cents per lb; over 11 cents, 3 1/2 cents per lb and 10 cent ad val.

English, cast, 7 1/2 @ 18  
 German... 7 1/2 @ 12 1/2  
 American, spring... 6 1/2 @ 5 1/2  
 English, spring... 6 1/2 @ 9

**Sugar**—Duty: on raw or brown sugar, not above No. 12 Dutch standard, 8; on white or clayed, above No. 12 and not above No. 15 Dutch standard, not refined, 3 1/2; above 15 and not over 20, 4; on refined, 5; and on Molado, 2 1/2 cents per lb.

The demand is active for raw, with an advance in prices, and more lively market generally.

New Orleans... 16 @ 16  
 St. Croix... 18 @ 16  
 Porto Rico... 13 @ 16  
 Cuba, Muscovado... 12 1/2 @ 12 1/2  
 Fair refining... 13 @ 12 1/2  
 Good refining... 13 @ 12 1/2  
 Fair to good grocery... 13 @ 14 1/2  
 Havana White... 17 @ 17 1/2  
 do Yellow and Brown... 12 @ 16  
 Manila... 11 1/2 @ 12  
 Brazil, brown... 12 @ 12  
 Melado... 8 @ 9 1/2  
 Leaf... 24 @ 24  
 Crushed... 24 @ 24  
 Ground... 20 @ 20  
 White coffee, A... 15 @ 19 1/2  
 Yellow coffee... 15 1/2 @ 18

**Sumac**—Duty: 10 cent ad val.  
 Sicily... 110 00 @ 175 00

**Tallow**—Duty: 1 cent per lb. Product of the British North American Provinces, free.

American, prime, country and city... 14 1/2 @ 15 1/2

**Tea**—Duty: 25 cents per lb

Hyson, Common to fair... 1 10 @ 1 25  
 do Superior to fine... 1 40 @ 1 50  
 do Ex fine to finest... 1 55 @ 1 65  
 Young Hyson, Canton made... 90 @ 1 20  
 do Common to fair... 1 30 @ 1 50  
 do Superior to fine... 1 30 @ 1 50  
 do Ex fine to finest... 1 60 @ 1 80

Gunpowder & Imperial, Canton made... 1 20 @ 1 35  
 do do Com. to fair... 1 45 @ 1 60  
 do do do Sup. to fine... 1 70 @ 1 90

H. Skin & Twankay, Canton made... 60 @ 70  
 do do Com. to fair... 75 @ 80  
 do do Sup. to fine... 85 @ 90

Tincolor Japan, Com. to fair... 95 @ 1 05  
 do do Sup. to fine... 1 10 @ 1 17  
 do do Ex fine to finest... 1 20 @ 1 25

Oolong, Common to fair... 80 @ 90  
 do Superior to fine... 1 00 @ 1 25  
 do Ex fine to finest... 1 40 @ 1 70

Souchong & Congou, Com. to fair... 55 @ 65  
 do do Sup. to fine... 75 @ 90  
 do do Ex fine to finest... 1 00 @ 1 50

Orange Pecco, Common to fine... 75 @ 78

**Tin**—Duty: pig, bars, and block, 15 cent ad val.  
 Plate and sheets andterne plates, 2 1/2 cents per lb.

Banca... 29 1/2 @ 29 1/2  
 Straits... 29 1/2 @ 29 1/2  
 English... 29 1/2 @ 29 1/2

Plates, charcoal I. C. (gold) box... 9 12 1/2 @ 9 25  
 do I. C. coke... 11 00 @ 13 00

**Tobacco**—Duty: leaf 38 cents per lb; and manufactured, 50 cents per lb.

The market is moderately active at last week's quotations. Virginia tobaccos are now arriving.

Virginia... 5 @ 25  
 Kentucky... 7 @ 30  
 Mason County... 7 @ 25  
 St. Domingo in bond... 6 @ 15  
 Cuba... 70 @ 80  
 Yara... 75 @ 90  
 Havana, fillers and wrappers... 55 @ 1 15

Seed leaf, Conn. fillers & wrappers... 6 @ 50  
 do Ohio, Penn. and N. Y... 4 @ 25  
 Manuf. No. 1, 3's and 10's... 60 @ 70  
 do medium, 5's and 10's... 50 @ 55  
 Manuf. common, 5's and 10's... 40 @ 45  
 do common, 6's and 8's... 40 @ 45  
 do twist in kegs, med., No. 1... 60 @ 75  
 do lbs., extra fine... 80 @ 1 00  
 do do No. 1... 60 @ 80  
 do do medium... 55 @ 65  
 do do common... 40 @ 45  
 do 1/2 pounds... 40 @ 60

**Whalebone**—Duty: foreign fishery, 2 cent ad val.

South Sea... 2 @ 2 00  
 North west coast... 2 @ 2 00  
 Ochotsk... 1 @ 1 90  
 Polar... 2 @ 2 25

**Wines**—Duty: value set over 50 cents per gallon 20 cents per gallon and 25 cent ad valorem; over 50 cents and not over 100, 50 cents per gallon and 25 cent ad valorem; over \$1 per gallon, \$1 per gallon and 25 cent ad val.

Madeira... 8 00 @ 10 00  
 Sherry, 7 gal... 8 00 @ 8 00  
 do Cetto... 1 00 @ 1 00  
 do Colli... 1 15 @ 1 15  
 Port... 2 00 @ 2 00  
 do Spanish... 1 00 @ 3 00  
 do Burgundy... 1 15 @ 2 25  
 do pure juice... 2 25 @ 3 00  
 Sicily... 1 50 @ 1 50  
 Madeira... 8 00 @ 10 00  
 do Marseille... 1 00 @ 1 00  
 Malaga, dry... 1 10 @ 1 50  
 do sweet... 1 20 @ 1 50  
 Claret, in casks of 60 galls... 85 00 @ 150 00  
 do in cases... 2 90 @ 35 00  
 Champagne, Piper, Heidselck... 20 00 @ 20 00  
 do Widow Clicquot... 24 50 @ 24 50

**Wire**—Duty: No. 0 to 18, uncovered, \$2 to \$3 50 per 100 lb, and 15 cent ad val.

No. 0 to 18... 25 cent et. off list.  
 No. 19 to 36... 35 cent et. off list.  
 Telegraph, No. 7 to 11 Plain... 8 @ 9

**Wool**—Duty: costing 12 cents or less per lb, 3 cents per lb; over 12 cents and not above 24, 6 cents; over 24 and not over 32, 10, and 10 cent ad valorem; over 32, 12 cents per lb, and 10 cent ad valorem; on the skin, 20 cent ad val. Produce of the British North American Provinces, free.

The wool market has been quiet during the week with considerable inquiry but light sales. Prices have been well maintained, especially for domestic fleeces. The convention of wool growers just held at Philadelphia, is expected to give tone to the market.

American, Saxony fleece... 70 @ 75  
 do full blood Merino... 65 @ 70  
 do 1/2 and 3/4 Merino... 60 @ 65  
 do native and 1/2 Merino... 60 @ 65  
 Extra, pulled... 67 @ 70  
 Superfine, pulled... 65 @ 67  
 No. 1, pulled... 50 @ 55  
 California, fine, unwashed... 37 @ 42  
 do common, unwashed... 30 @ 35  
 Peruvian, unwashed... 35 @ 45  
 Chilian Merino, unwashed... 35 @ 45  
 do Mestizo, unwashed... 32 @ 35  
 Valparaiso, unwashed... 26 @ 27  
 S. American Merino, unwashed... 35 @ 37  
 do Mestizo, unwashed... 32 @ 34  
 do common, unwashed... 23 @ 28  
 do Entre Rio, washed... 40 @ 42  
 do Creole, unwashed... 27 @ 30  
 do Cordova, washed... 45 @ 47  
 Cape Good Hope, unwashed... 35 @ 37  
 East India, washed... 35 @ 45  
 African, unwashed... 15 @ 25  
 do washed... 20 @ 35  
 Mexican, unwashed... 20 @ 35  
 Texas... Nominal  
 Smyrna, unwashed... 22 @ 25  
 do washed... 25 @ 45  
 Syrian, unwashed... 25 @ 27

**Zinc**—Duty: pig or block, \$1 50 per 100 lb; sheet 2 1/2 cents per lb.

Sheet... 13 @ 13 1/2

**Freights**—

To LIVERPOOL: s. d. a. d.  
 Cotton... 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2  
 Flour... 1 @ 1 6  
 Petroleum... 5 @ 5 8  
 Heavy goods... 17 @ 17 6  
 Oil... 17 @ 17 6  
 Corn, bulk and bags... 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2  
 Wheat, bulk and bags... 6 @ 6  
 Beef... 2 @ 2 6  
 Pork... 1 @ 1 9

To LONDON: s. d. a. d.  
 Heavy goods... 17 @ 17 6  
 Oil... 20 @ 20 25  
 Flour... 2 @ 2  
 Petroleum... 5 @ 5 6  
 Beef... 2 @ 2 6  
 Pork... 1 @ 1 9

To GLASGOW: s. d. a. d.  
 Flour... 2 @ 2  
 Wheat... 5 @ 5 6  
 Corn, bulk and bags... 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2  
 Petroleum... 5 @ 5 8  
 Heavy goods... 17 @ 17 6  
 Oil... 20 @ 20 25  
 Beef... 2 @ 2 6  
 Pork... 1 @ 1 9

To HAVRE: s. d. a. d.  
 Cotton... 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2  
 Beef and pork... 1 @ 1  
 Measurement goods... 10 @ 10  
 Wheat, in shipper's bags... 5 @ 5  
 Flour... 1 @ 1 6  
 Petroleum... 5 @ 5 8  
 Lard, tallow, cut meats, etc... 5 @ 5 6  
 Ashes, pot and pearl... 30 @ 30  
 To Melbourne (Br. ves.)... 30 @ 30  
 To Sydney, N. S. W. (Br. ves.)... 30 @ 30



# The Railway Monitor.

**RAILROAD SPEED—ENGLAND VS. UNITED STATES.**—Nothing more forcibly illustrates the superior condition and solid structure of the English railways than the speed of some of the mail trains. The night mail from Euston Square station, London, to Perth, in Scotland, performs the journey—451 miles—in eleven hours and a half, or at the rate of forty miles an hour, including stoppages. The mail between New York and Washington—229 miles—goes through in from eleven to twelve hours, being about half the speed of the English mails. It is evident that neither speed nor safety can be expected upon our railroads until they are rebuilt in a solid and enduring manner; many of the accidents occurring being the result of their bad condition.

**ST. PAUL AND WINONA RAILROAD.**—The St. Paul Pioneer learns from Hon. Edmund Rice, that while in England, he effected arrangements whereby the construction of the St. Paul and Winona Railroad will be commenced immediately, and pushed to completion next summer. The ground will be broken as soon as working parties can be organized, and it is hoped that ten or twenty miles will be graded this season.

**THE FRENCH PROJECT FOR A TELEGRAPH TO AMERICA.**—The Nord says:—The failure of the Great Eastern has not discouraged the shareholders of the Transatlantic Cable Company, or the new French Company which has obtained permission to lay down a cable between France and the United States. M. Alberto Bilestrine has undertaken this enterprise at his own risk. But this time the company does not intend to submerge a cable for any enormous distance, as there will be intermediate stations.

The following is the track at present contemplated:—From Paris to Lisbon, and thence to Cape St. Vincent, by land; from this last place to the Canary Islands along the coast of Morocco;

from the Canary Islands to Cape Verd, along the African coast; with stations at St. Louis (Senegal) and at Goree; from Cape Verd to Cape St. Roque, on the coast of Brazil, a distance of less than one-half that of the cable intended to be laid by the Great Eastern; from Cape St. Roque to Cayenne, along the American coast, and from Cayenne to New Orleans by the coast, or probably by cables connecting the principal West India Islands. The enterprise is more easily practicable than that conceived in England.

The only difficulty will be to secure the preservation of the line on the African Coast, and that security may be obtained by means of guard stations. The Company will have a concession for one hundred years, and the French Government will abandon the right of making any other concession during that time. A subvention of four million of francs, payable by installments, will be granted when the company shall have obtained the authorization from all the Governments over whose territory the electric cable is to pass. The electric communication between Paris and the Canary Islands is to be completed within three years, and the whole line within five.

**RAILROADS IN MEXICO.**—It is stated that several lines are being vigorously pushed forward in Mexico. The Government has just conceded to M. Arnoux the privilege of establishing in certain streets of the capital and on some roads leading to neighboring villages, railways after the American system. The works of a great line from Vera Cruz to Mexico are advancing rapidly. The English Company which has a concession of this undertaking has concluded an arrangement with French engineers for the execution of a very difficult section, that to Orizaba. There are 600 workmen employed on one point, Maltrata.

**MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILROAD.**—Eleven miles additional of this road are completed, and by this time, probably, in operation.

## COMPARATIVE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Chicago and Alton.				Chicago & Northwestern.				Chicago and Rock Island.				Cleveland and Pittsburg.			
1863.	1864.	1865.		1863.	1864.	1865.		1863.	1864.	1865.		1863.	1864.	1865.	
(281 m.)	(281 m.)	(281 m.)		(502 m.)	(502 m.)	(502 m.)		(182 m.)	(182 m.)	(182 m.)		(204 m.)	(204 m.)	(204 m.)	
\$109,850	\$100,991	\$261,903	Jan...	\$232,208	\$273,876	\$535,675	Jan...	\$140,024	\$158,735	\$305,554	Jan...	\$123,808	\$139,414	\$180,048	
101,355	154,418	252,583	Feb...	202,321	317,839	481,165	Feb...	130,225	175,482	246,331	Feb...	115,394	170,879		
104,372	185,808	288,159	Mar...	231,709	390,355	606,290	Mar...	122,512	243,150	289,403	Mar...	135,211	202,857		
122,084	162,732	263,149	Apr...	240,031	371,461	497,710	Apr...	126,798	185,013	186,172	Apr...	140,832	193,219		
132,301	178,736	312,316	May...	280,209	466,830	568,904	May...	144,995	198,679	227,390	May...	152,662	203,514	215,568	
145,542	206,090	343,985	June...	359,888	565,145	727,193	June...	170,937	243,178	311,180	June...	160,569			
149,137	224,257	315,944	July...	275,506	482,054	688,171	July...	139,142	224,980	232,728	July...	182,655	214,533	226,047	
157,948	296,546	391,574	Aug...	299,607	519,366	743,359	Aug...	160,306	271,140	288,095	Aug...	182,685	264,637		
170,044	354,554	—	Sep...	473,186	655,364	—	Sep...	210,729	375,800	—	Sep...	181,935			
170,910	320,879	—	Oct...	551,122	708,714	—	Oct...	216,030	324,865	—	Oct...	180,246	248,392		
156,869	307,303	—	Nov...	435,945	705,496	—	Nov...	196,435	336,617	—	Nov...	181,175	230,062		
153,294	232,015	—	Dec...	404,183	545,943	—	Dec...	201,134	321,037	—	Dec...	180,408	201,169		
1,673,706	2,770,484	—	Year...	3,975,935	5,902,383	—	Year...	1,959,297	3,095,470	—	Year...	—	2,512,315	—	
Erie Railway.				Hudson River.				Illinois Central.				Marietta and Cincinnati.			
1863.	1864.	1865.		1863.	1864.	1865.		1863.	1864.	1865.		1863.	1864.	1865.	
(724 m.)	(724 m.)	(724 m.)		(150 m.)	(150 m.)	(150 m.)		(708 m.)	(708 m.)	(708 m.)		(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)	
\$345,695	\$384,837	\$908,341	Jan...	\$458,953	\$501,231	\$525,936	Jan...	\$299,944	\$327,900	\$546,410	Jan...	\$38,203	\$77,010	\$98,113	
839,949	914,133	886,039	Feb...	425,047	472,240	418,711	Feb...	271,085	416,588	522,555	Feb...	53,778	74,409	86,626	
956,445	1,114,508	1,240,626	Mar...	366,802	356,636	424,870	Mar...	275,643	459,762	592,276	Mar...	60,540	89,901	93,803	
943,039	1,099,507	1,472,130	Apr...	270,676	278,540	311,540	Apr...	289,224	423,797	491,297	Apr...	64,306	72,389	82,186	
848,783	1,072,263	1,339,279	May...	244,771	281,759	351,759	May...	334,687	406,373	454,604	May...	35,326	53,963	73,842	
770,148	1,041,976	1,225,528	June...	202,292	253,049	310,049	June...	407,992	510,109	590,061	June...	40,706	78,697	110,136	
731,243	994,317	1,132,803	July...	190,364	273,726	—	July...	343,929	423,573	—	July...	58,704	91,509	106,631	
687,092	1,105,364	—	Aug...	219,561	306,595	—	Aug...	511,305	640,179	—	Aug...	52,864	84,375	112,153	
816,801	1,301,005	—	Sep...	268,100	381,600	—	Sep...	478,576	799,236	—	Sep...	77,112	93,078	—	
965,294	1,222,568	—	Oct...	302,174	340,900	—	Oct...	496,433	661,391	—	Oct...	83,059	98,546	—	
1,024,649	1,224,909	—	Nov...	295,750	340,738	—	Nov...	437,679	657,141	—	Nov...	76,764	96,908	—	
1,035,321	1,334,217	—	Dec...	484,550	507,532	—	Dec...	424,531	603,402	—	Dec...	68,863	95,453	—	
10,469,481	13,429,643	—	Year...	3,726,140	4,274,556	—	Year...	4,571,028	6,329,447	—	Year...	710,225	1,038,165	—	
Michigan Central.				Mich. So. North and Indiana.				Mil. and Prairie du Chien.				New York Central.			
1863.	1864.	1865.		1863.	1864.	1865.		1863.	1864.	1865.		1863.	1864.	1865.	
(285 m.)	(285 m.)	(285 m.)		(524 m.)	(524 m.)	(524 m.)		(234 m.)	(234 m.)	(234 m.)		(656 m.)	(656 m.)	(656 m.)	
\$342,073	\$322,435	\$900,324	Jan...	\$248,784	\$256,000	\$263,386	Jan...	\$67,130	\$102,749	\$98,153	Jan...	\$920,272	\$921,331	\$896,478	
243,858	274,548	270,137	Feb...	230,508	304,445	346,361	Feb...	76,197	115,133	74,283	Feb...	790,167	956,587	681,379	
236,432	348,802	344,228	Mar...	257,227	338,454	413,322	Mar...	44,925	88,221	70,740	Mar...	867,590	1,050,028	915,600	
238,495	338,276	337,240	Apr...	268,613	330,651	366,245	Apr...	88,177	140,418	106,689	Apr...	911,395	1,105,664	1,300,000	
236,453	271,553	401,456	May...	264,835	267,126	353,194	May...	106,967	186,747	146,943	May...	839,126	1,004,435	1,304,435	
206,221	295,780	365,063	June...	241,296	315,258	402,122	June...	111,260	212,209	224,838	June...	841,165	1,029,736	—	
193,328	263,244	329,105	July...	180,145	279,129	309,083	July...	71,587	139,547	—	July...	818,512	1,055,793	—	
215,449	346,751	413,501	Aug...	228,072	355,364	474,706	Aug...	69,353	113,299	—	Aug...	840,450	1,270,117	—	
308,168	408,445	—	Sep...	308,106	402,219	—	Sep...	155,417	168,213	—	Sep...	1,079,551	1,434,076	—	
375,488	410,892	—	Oct...	375,567	407,107	—	Oct...	205,055	178,526	—	Oct...	1,041,522	1,194,435	—	
339,794	405,510	—	Nov...	332,260	448,934	—	Nov...	138,342	149,099	—	Nov...	1,045,401	1,157,818	—	
306,186	376,470	—	Dec...	348,048	411,806	—	Dec...	112,913	117,013	—	Dec...	1,157,518	1,339,902	—	
3,168,065	3,970,946	—	Year...	3,302,541	4,130,391	—	Year...	1,247,258	2,711,281	—	Year...	11,069,853	13,230,417	—	
Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago.				Rome, Watert'n & Ogdenab.				St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute.				Toledo, Wabash & Western.			
1863.	1864.	1865.		1863.	1864.	1865.		1863.	1864.	1865.		1863.	1864.	1865.	
(468 m.)	(468 m.)	(468 m.)		(238 m.)	(238 m.)	(238 m.)		(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)		(242 m.)	(242 m.)	(242 m.)	
\$397,350	\$290,676	\$684,260	Jan...	\$35,047	\$38,778	\$—	Jan...	\$109,808	\$100,872	\$170,078	Jan...	\$86,321	\$79,735	\$144,084	
366,636	457,227	606,738	Feb...	31,619	54,735	—	Feb...	110,603	147,485	153,903	Feb...	91,971	95,343	189,171	
461,985	611,297	886,511	Mar...	36,912	60,006	—	Mar...	120,310	160,497	202,771	Mar...	103,056	132,896	155,753	
462,987	538,096	728,107	Apr...	43,053	60,361	—	Apr...	123,115	157,786	169,289	Apr...	132,111	129,987	144,001	
427,004	525,751	601,238	May...	44,835	72,452	—	May...	113,798	149,855	177,625	May...	134,272	127,010	138,738	
395,845	532,911	650,311	June...	—	—	—	June...	123,949	153,739	173,722	June...	152,585	156,338	194,525	
350,753	506,640	612,127	July...	49,673	71,302	90,050	July...	118,077	144,942	162,570	July...	150,554	139,626	*271,708	
407,077	625,547	—	Aug...	51,281	84,483	—	Aug...	130,378	218,236	—	Aug...	116,379	244,114	—	
463,509	675,360	—	Sep...	—	—	—	Sep...	153,470	234,494	—	Sep...	120,595	243,840	—	
505,514	701,352	—	Oct...	76,136	88,946	—	Oct...	144,736	204,785	—	Oct...	151,052	221,570	—	
466,300	691,556	—	Nov...	—	—	—	Nov...	143,748	205,966	—	Nov...	184,563	220,290	—	
487,642	914,062	—	Dec...	—	—	—	Dec...	162,921	204,736	—	Dec...	111,330	265,154	—	
4,122,934	7,130,465	—	Year...	584,900	697,615	—	Year...	1,554,918	2,094,074	—	Year...	1,489,795	2,050,322	*484 m.	

## RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.		DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.	
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd.			Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd.
<b>Railroad:</b>							<b>Railroad:</b>						
Atlantic and Great Western:							Des Moines Valley:						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Pa.)	\$2,500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1879		98		Mortgage Bonds	\$1,740,000	8	Feb. & Aug. 1872			
2d do do	400,000	7	do 1882				Income Bonds	948,000	7	J'ne & Dec. 1874			
Eastern Coal Fields Branch, do	1,000,000	7	do 1879		98		Detroit and Milwaukee:						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (N. Y.)	777,500	7	do 1881				1st Mortgage, convertible	2,500,000	7	May & Nov. 1875			
2d do do	4,000,000	7	do 1876		98		2d do	1,000,000	8	do 1884			
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Ohio)	6,000,000	7	Jan. & July 1883				Detroit, Monroe and Toledo:						
2d do do							1st Mortgage	34,000	7	Feb. & Aug. 1876			
Atlantic and St. Lawrence:							Dubuque and Sioux City:						
Dollar Bonds	988,000	6	Ap'l & Oct. 1866		85	86	1st Mortgage, 1st section	300,000	7	Jan. & July 1863			
Sterling Bonds	484,000	6	May & Nov. 1873				1st do 2d section	600,000	7	do 1894			
Baltimore and Ohio:							Eastern (Mass.):						
Mortgage (S. F.) of 1884	1,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oct 1867		100		Mortgage, convertible	590,000	5	Jan. & July 1872			
do do 1885	1,128,500	5	Jan. & July 1875		100		do do	672,600	6	Feb. & Aug. 1874			
do do 1880	700,000	6	do 1880		101	101	East Pennsylvania:						
do do 1883	2,500,000	6	Ap'l & Oct. 1885				Sinking Fund Bonds	598,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1888			
Belleville and St. Louis:							Elmira and Williamsport:						
1st Mortgage (B. & L.) convertible	368,000	7	Jan. & July 1866				1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July 1873	99 1/2		
1st do do extended	422,000	7	do 70-79				Erie Railway:						
2d do do	116,000	7	do 1870				1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov. 1868	102	104	
1st do (P. & C.)	650,000	7	do 1870				2d do convertible	4,000,000	7	M'ch & Sep 1879			
2d do do	347,000	7	do 1870				3d do	6,000,000	6	do 1883	95	100	
Belvidere Delaware:							4th do convertible	3,634,600	7	April & Oct 1880	95 1/2	96	
1st Mort. (guar. C. and A.)	1,000,000	6	J'ne & Dec. 1867				5th do do	1,002,500	7	June & Dec 1888			
2d Mort. do	500,000	6	M'ch & Sep 1885				Erie and Northeast:						
3d Mort. do	589,500	6	Feb. & Aug 1877				Mortgage	149,000	7	Jan. & July 1870			
Blossburg and Corning:							Galena and Chicago Union:						
Mortgage Bonds	150,000	6	May & Nov. 1871				1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,981,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1882	100 1/2		
Boston, Concord and Montreal:							2d do do	1,336,000	7	May & Nov. 1875	95	99	
1st Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1865		99		Grand Junction:						
1st do do	300,000	6	do 1865				Mortgage	927,000	6	Jan. & July 1870			
2d do do	250,000	7	Jan. & July 1870				Great Western, (Ill.):						
2d do do	100,000	6	do 1870				1st Mortgage West. Division	1,000,000	10	April & Oct 1868			
Sinking Fund Bonds	300,000	6	do 1889				do do East do	1,350,000	7	Jan. & July 1865			
Boston and Lowell:							Hannibal and St. Joseph:						
Mortgage Bonds	400,000	6	Jan. & July 1873	95 1/2	96		Land Grant Mortgage	3,344,000	7	April & Oct 1881		100	
Buffalo, New York and Erie:							Convertible Bonds	822,000	7	Jan. & July 1883			
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec. 1877	95			Harrisburg and Lancaster:						
2d Mortgage	426,714	7	May & Nov 1872				New Dollar Bonds	661,000	6	Jan. & July 1883			
Buffalo and State Line:							Hartford and New Haven:						
1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1866				1st Mortgage	927,000	6	Feb. & Aug 1883			
Income	200,000	7	Jan. & July '69-72				Hartford, Providence and Fishkill:						
Erie and Northeast	400,000	7	do 1870				1st Mortgage	1,037,500	7	Jan. & July 1876			
Camden and Amboy:							2d do sinking fund	1,000,000	6	do 1876			
Dollar Loans	1,700,000	6	Feb. & Aug 1883	88			Housatonic:						
Dollar Loan	867,000	6	May & Nov. 1889	100	100		1st Mortgage	191,000	6	Jan. & July 1877			
Consolidated (\$5,000,000) Loan	4,369,400	6	J'ne & Dec. 1893	100	100		Hudson River:						
Camden and Atlantic:							1st Mortgage	3,890,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1870	101 1/2	103	
1st Mortgage	490,000	7	Jan. & July 1873				1st do do	110,000	6	do 1869			
2d do do	493,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1879				2d do sinking fund	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec. 1885	102	103	
Calaveras:							3d do do	1,840,000	7	May & Nov. 1877			
1st Mortgage	141,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1882				Convertible	1,002,000	7	do 1867	95		
Central of New Jersey:							Huntington and Broad Top:						
1st Mortgage	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1870	101	103		1st Mortgage	500,000	6	May & Nov 1870			
2d do do	600,000	7	May & Nov. 1875	104			2d do do	500,000	6	Feb. & Aug 1875			
Central Ohio:							Illinois Central:						
1st Mortgage W. Div.	450,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1890	90	93		1st Mortgage, convertible	7,975,500	7	April & Oct 1875		114	
1st do E. Div.	800,000	7	May & Nov 1890				2d do do	2,896,500	6	do 1875			
2d do do	800,000	7	M'ch & Sep 1885				Redemption bonds	2,086,000	6	do 1890			
3d do do (Sink Fund)	950,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1882				Indiana Central:						
4th do do	1,365,800	7	Jan. & July 1876	59			1st Mortgage, convertible	600,000	7	Jan. & July 1866			
Income	1,192,300	7	do '57-'63	57	62		2d do do	364,000	10	do 1870			
Cheshire:							Indianapolis and Cincinnati:						
Mortgage Bonds	600,000	6	Jan. & July '95-'80	90			1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Jan. & July 1866			
Chicago and Alton:							2d do do	400,000	7	do 1862			
1st Mortgage (Skg Fund), pref.	554,000	7	May & Nov 1877				Real Estate Mortgage	300,000	7	do 1863			
1st do do	2,400,000	7	Jan. & July 1892	86	86 1/2		Indianapolis and Madison:						
2d do income	1,100,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1882				1st Mortgage	685,000	7	May & Nov. 1881			
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy:							Jeffersonville:						
Trust Mortgage (S. F.) convert.	467,000	8	Jan. & July 1883		111		1st Mortgage	187,000	7	M'ch & Sept 1861			
do do do inconvert.	3,167,000	8	do 1883				2d do do	392,000	7	April & Oct 1873			
Bonds, (dated Sept. 20, 1860)	680,000	7	M'ch & Sep 1890				Joliet and Chicago:						
Chicago and Great Eastern:							1st Mortgage, sinking fund	500,000	8	April & Oct 1888	92		
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	Ap'l & Oct. 1894				Kennebec and Portland:						
Chicago and Milwaukee:							1st Mortgage	800,000	6	April & Oct 1870	90	100	
1st Mortgage (consolidated)	2,000,000	7	Jan. & July 1898		92		2d do do	230,000	6	do 1861			
Chicago and Northwestern:							3d do do	250,000	6	do 1862			
Preferred Sinking Fund	1,250,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1885	95	96		La Crosse and Milwaukee:						
1st Mortgage	3,600,000	7	do 1885	80 1/2	81		1st Mortgage, Eastern Division	903,000	7	May & Nov. 1872			
Interest Bonds	756,000	7	May & Nov. 1863	81 1/2			2d do do	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July 1869			
2d Mortgage	2,000,000	6	do 1890				Lehigh Valley:						
Extension Bonds	484,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1865				1st Mortgage	1,465,000	6	May & Nov. 1873	93	94	
Chicago and Rock Island:							Little Miami:						
1st Mortgage	1,397,000	7	Jan. & July 1870	100	102		1st Mortgage	1,300,000	6	May Nov 1883		95	
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton:							Little Schuylkill:						
1st Mortgage	379,000	7	do 1867				1st Mortgage, sinking fund	960,000	7	April & Oct 1877			
2d do do	1,249,000	7	May & Nov. 1880		100		Long Island:						
Cincinnati and Zanesville:							Mortgage	500,000	6	Jan. & July 1870	85	86	
1st Mortgage	1,300,000	7	May & Nov 1893				Extension Bonds	225,000	7	May & Nov. 1890			
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati:							Louisville and Nashville:						
1st Mortgage	510,000	7	Jan. & July 1890				1st Mortgage	1,804,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1883			
Cleveland and Mahoning:							1st Lebanon Branch Mortgage	41,000	7	do 18—			
1st Mortgage	850,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1873				1st Memphis Branch Mortgage	300,560	7	do 18—			
2d do do	244,200	7	M'ch & Sep 1864				Marietta and Cincinnati:						
3d do do	648,300	8	do 1875				1st Mortgage, dollar	1,691,393	7	Feb. & Aug 1892	83 1/2	88	
Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula:							1st do sterling	1,000,000	7	do 1892			
Dividend Bonds	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug 1880				Michigan Central:						
Sunbury and Erie Bonds	500,000	7	do 1878				Dollar, convertible	2,230,500	8	Feb. & Aug 1869			
Cleveland and Pittsburg:							do do	215,000	8	April & Oct 1882			
1st Mortgage	1,157,000	7	M'ch & Sep 1873	90			Sink. Fund, do	4,328,000	8	do 1882	111		
2d do do	1,738,500	7	do 1875	73	75								



## RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST (continued).

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		Principal payable.	MARKET.	
		Rate.	Payable.		Bid.	Ask'd
Railroad:						
New Haven and Northampton:						
1st Mortgage	\$500,000	7	Jan. & July	1869		
1st do (Hamp. and Hamp.)	103,000	6	do	1873		
New Jersey:						
Ferry Bonds of 1853	485,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1873		
New London Northern:						
1st Mortgage	51,000	7	Jan. & July	1871		
New York Central:						
Premium Sinking Fund Bonds	6,917,598	6	May & Nov	1883	94	95
Bonds of October, 1863 (renewal)	2,925,000	6	June & Dec	1887	93	
Real Estate Bonds.	165,000	6	May & Nov.	1883		
Subscrip. Bonds (assumed stocks).	663,000	6	do	1883		
Sink. Fund B'ds (assumed debts).	1,388,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1876	100	102½
Bonds of August, 1859, convert.	604,000	7	do	1876	101	102
New York and Harlem:						
1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1872	102	
Consolidated Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1883		
3d Mortgage	1,000,000	7	do	1868	92	95
New York and New Haven:						
Plain Bonds	912,000	7	June & Dec	1866		
Mortgage Bonds	1,088,000	6	April & Oct	1875		
New York, Providence and Boston:						
1st Mortgage	232,000	6	Feb. & Aug	73-78		
Norfolk Central:						
Sinking Fund Bonds	2,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1885	85	88
York and Cumberland'd Guar. Bonds	500,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1877		
Balt. and Susq. S'k'g Fund Bonds.	150,000	6	do	1866		
Northern New Hampshire:						
Plain Bonds	220,700	6	April & Oct	1874		
North Pennsylvania:						
Mortgage Bonds	2,500,000	6	April & Oct	1875	85	88
Chattel Mortgage	360,000	10	do	1887	112	120
North-Western Virginia:						
1st Mortgage (guar. by Baltimore)	1,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1873	98	
2d do (guar. by B. & O. R.R.)	1,000,000	6	do	1873	96	98
3d do (do do do)	500,000	6	do	1885	98	
3d do (not guaranteed)	500,000	6	do	1885		
Norwich and Worcester:						
General Mortgage	100,000	7	Jan. & July	1874		
Steamboat Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870		
Ogdensburg and L. Champlain:						
1st Mortgage	1,494,000	7	April & Oct	1880	92	
2d do (now stock)						
Ohio and Mississippi:						
1st Mortgage (East. Div.)	2,050,000	7	Jan. & July	1872	77	85
1st do (West. Div.)	850,000	7	do	1875	77	85
2d do (do do)	750,000	7	do	1870		
Onondago and Syracuse:						
1st Mortgage	311,500	7	Jan. & July	70-80		
Pacific:						
Mortgage, guar. by Mo.	7,000,000	6	Jan. & July	72-87	80	
Panama:						
1st Mortgage, sterling	416,000	7	April & Oct	1870		
1st do	346,000	7	do	1875		
2d do	1,150,000	7	Feb. & Aug.	1872		
Peninsula:						
1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Mch & Sept	1884	100	
Pennsylvania:						
1st Mortgage	4,980,000	6	Jan. & July	1880	104	105
2d do	2,621,000	6	April & Oct	1875	100	102
2d do, sterling	2,283,940	6	do	1875		
Philadelphia and Baltimore Central:						
1st Mortgage	575,000	7	Jan. & July	1876		
Philadelphia and Erie:						
1st Mortgage (Sunbury & Erie)	1,000,000	7	April & Oct	1877	97	
1st do (general)	3,500,000	6	Jan. & July	75-78	93	94
Philadel. Germant. & Norristown:						
Consolidated Loan	119,800	6	Jan. & July	1885		
Convertible Loan	292,500	6	do	1885		
Philadelphia and Reading:						
Sterling Bonds of 1836	408,000	5	Jan. & July	1867		
do do do	182,400	5	do	1880	94	
Dollar Bonds of 1849	2,856,600	6	April & Oct	1870	94	
do do 1861	106,000	6	Jan. & July	1871		
do do 1843-4-8-9	1,521,000	6	do	1880		
Sterling Bonds of 1843	976,500	6	do	1880		
Dollar Bonds, convertible	564,000	6	do	1886	108	110
Lebanon Valley Bonds, convertible	60,000	7	do	1886		
Philadelphia and Trenton:						
1st Mortgage	258,000	6	May & Nov.	1868		
Philadel., Wilming. & Baltimore:						
Mortgage Loan	512,000	6	Jan. & July	1884		
Pittsburg and Connellville:						
1st Mort. (Turtle Cr. Div.)	400,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1889		
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago:						
1st Mortgage	5,300,000	7	Semi an'lly	1912	108½	
2d do	5,160,000	7	do	1912	94	95
3d do	2,000,000	7	April & Oct	1912	81½	85
Pittsburg and Steubenville:						
1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1881		
2d do	500,000	7	do	1881		
Racine and Mississippi:						
1st Mortgage (Eastern Div.)	680,000	8	Jan. & July	1875		
1st do (Western Div.)	758,000	8	do	1875		
Reading and Columbia:						
1st Mortgage	800,000	7	Mch & Sept	1879		
Raritan and Delaware Bay:						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,000,000	7	Mch & Sept	1888		
2d do	250,000	7	do	1888		
Convertible Bonds	140,000	7	do	1876		
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg:						
1st Mortgage (Potsdam & Watert.)	800,000	7	Jun. & Dec.	1874		
2d do (do do)	200,000	7	do	1862		
1st do (Watertown & Rome)	123,000	7	Mch & Sept	1871		
2d do (do do)	800,000	7	do	1880		
Rutland and Burlington:						
1st Mortgage	1,800,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1863		
2d do	937,500	7	do	1863	18½	
3d do	440,000	7	do	1863		
Sacramento Valley:						
1st Mortgage	400,000	10	Jan. & July	1875		
2d do	329,000	10	Feb. & Aug	1881		
St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute						
1st Mortgage	2,300,000	7	Semi an'lly	1894	92	
1st do preferred	2,800,000	7	do	1894	77½	78½
2d do Income	1,700,000	7	May & Nov.	1894	70	75
Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati:						
1st Mortgage (extended)	920,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1900	60	
1st do (original)	77,000	7	do	1866		
2d do	201,500	7	May & Nov.	1875		
Bonds and Scrip	143,498	6	Feb. & Aug	var.		
Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark:						
1st Mortgage	1,800,000	7	April & Oct	1898		
Canal:						
Cincinnati and Covington Bridge:						
1st Mortgage Bonds		7	Jan. & July	1884	80	
Chesapeake and Delaware:						
1st Mortgage Bonds	2,657,343	6	Jan. & July	1886		
Chesapeake and Ohio:						
Maryland Loan	2,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1870		
Sterling Bonds, guaranteed	4,375,000	5	do	1890		
Preferred Bonds	1,699,500	6	do	1885		
Delaware Division:						
1st Mortgage	800,000	6	Jan. & July	1878	90	90
Delaware and Hudson:						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund	600,000	7	June & Dec	1865		
2d do do do	900,000	7	Mch & Sept	1870		
Erie of Pennsylvania:						
1st Mortgage Bonds	752,000	7	Jan. & July	1865		
Interest Bonds	161,000	6	do	1868		
Lehigh Navigation:						
Unsecured Bonds	2,778,341	6	Mch & Sept	1870	93½	94
Monongahela Navigation:						
Mortgage Bonds	182,000	6	Jan. & July	1876		
Morris:						
Mortgage Bonds	750,000	6	April & Oct	1876	90	90
North Branch:						
1st Mortgage	590,000	6	May & Nov.	1876		
Schuylkill Navigation:						
1st Mortgage	1,764,330	6	Mch & Sept	1872		
2d do	3,980,670	6	Jan. & July	1882	70	80
Improvement	686,500	6	May & Nov.	1870		
Susquehanna and Tide Water:						
Maryland Loan	806,000	5	Jan. & July	1864		
do Sterling Loan, converted	300,000	5	do	1865		
Mortgage Bonds	998,000	6	do	1878	46	47
Interest Bonds, pref.	227,569	6	do	1864		
Union (Pa.):						
1st Mortgage	2,500,000	6	May & Nov.	1883	19½	29
West Branch and Susquehanna:						
1st Mortgage	450,000	6	Jan. & July	1878		
Wyoming Valley:						
1st Mortgage	750,000	6	Jan. & July	1878	90	92
Miscellaneous:						
Mariposa Mining:						
1st Mortgage	1,500,000	7	Jan. & July	18—		
2d do	2,000,000	7	April & Oct	18—		
Pennsylvania Coal:						
1st Mortgage	600,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1871		
Quicksilver Mining:						
1st Mortgage	500,000	7	June & Dec	1873		
2d do	500,000	7	Jan. & July	1879		

## RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.					Stock out- standing.	Dividend.		Market.		COMPANIES.					Stock out- standing.	Dividend.		Market.										
						Periods.	Last p'd.	Bid.	Askd							Periods.	Last p'd.	Bid.	Askd									
<b>Railroad.</b>																												
Albany and Susquehanna.....					100	1,347,192				New York and Boston Air Line.....					100	788,047												
Alleghany Valley.....					50	1,947,600				New York Central.....					100	34,386,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 3	92 1/2 93									
Alton and St. Louis.....					100	800,000	Quarterly.	Aug. 1 1/2		New York and Harlem.....					50	5,085,050			50 85									
Atlantic & Great Western, N. Y. 100						919,153				do preferred.....					50	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July 4	75									
do do Pa. 100						2,500,000				Niagara Bridge & Canandaigua.....					100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July 3										
do do Ohio 100						5,000,000				New York and New Haven.....					100	2,980,839	Quarterly.	July 4										
Baltimore and Ohio.....					100	13,188,902	April and Oct.	Apr. 4	117 117 1/2	New York Providence & Boston 100						1,508,000	Quarterly.	July 3	115 130									
Baltimore and Western Branch.....					100	1,650,000	April and Oct.	Apr. 5		Ninth Avenue.....					100	795,360												
Bellefontaine Line.....					100	4,434,250	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 3		Northern of New Hampshire.....					100	3,068,400	June and Dec.	June 3	89 90									
Belvidere, Delaware.....					100	997,112				Northern Central.....					50	3,344,800	Quarterly.	July 2	89 90									
Berkshire.....					100	600,000	Quarterly.	July 1 1/2		North Pennsylvania.....					50	3,150,150			50 52									
Blossburg and Corning.....					50	250,000	June & Dec.	June 2 1/2		Norwich and Worcester.....					100	2,338,600	Jan. and July	July 4	90 100									
Boston, Hartford and Erie.....					100	8,500,000			11 1/2 13	Ogdensburg & L. Champlain.....					100	3,077,000			32 1/2 34									
Boston and Lowell.....					50	1,830,000	June & Dec.	June 3 1/2	98	Ohio and Mississippi.....					100	21,250,000			28 28 1/2									
Boston and Maine.....					100	4,076,974	Jan. and July	July 4	113 114	do preferred.....					100	2,979,000	Jan. and July	July 3 1/2	72									
Boston and Providence.....					100	3,160,000	Jan. and July	July 5	125 126	Old Colony and Newport.....					100	3,609,600	Jan. and July	July 4	105 106									
Boston and Worcester.....					100	4,500,000	Jan. and July	July 4 1/2	124 125	Oswego and Syracuse.....					50	482,400	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 4										
Brooklyn Central.....					100	492,150				Panama.....					100	5,000,000	Quarterly.	July 5	253 255									
Brooklyn City.....					100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	140	Peninsula.....					100		May and Nov.	May 5	115 115 1/2									
Brooklyn City and Newtown.....					100	366,000				Pennsylvania.....					50	20,000,000												
Buffalo, New York, and Erie.....					100	850,000	Jan. and July	July 3 1/2		Philadelphia and Baltimore Cent 100						218,100												
Buffalo and State Line.....					100	2,300,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 5		Philadelphia and Erie.....					50	5,013,054			44 45									
Burlington and Missouri River 100						1,000,000				Philadelphia and Reading.....					50	20,072,323	Mar. and Nov.	Mar. 107 1/2 107 1/2										
Camden and Amboy.....					100	6,472,400	Jan. and July	July 5	127 127 1/2	Phila. Germant'n. & Norrist'n. 50						1,358,100	Apr. and Oct.	Apr. 4	114									
Camden and Atlantic.....					50	378,455				Phila. Wilmington & Baltimore 50						8,657,300	Apr. and Oct.	Apr. 5	131 135									
do do preferred.....					50	871,900				Pittsburg and Connellsville.....					50	1,770,414												
Cape Cod.....					60	681,665	Jan. and July	July 3 1/2	25 1/2 26 1/2	Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago 100						8,181,126	Quarterly.	July 2 1/2	98 98									
Catawissa.....					50	1,150,000				Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth 100						1,500,000	Jan. and July	July 4	96									
do preferred.....					50	2,200,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	50 1/2 52	Providence and Worcester.....					100	1,700,000	Jan. and July	July 4 1/2										
Central of New Jersey.....					100	5,600,000	Quarterly.	July 2 1/2	120 122	Racine and Mississippi.....					100													
Central Ohio.....					50	sd Mh. 28				Raritan and Delaware Bay.....					100	2,360,700												
Cheshire (preferred).....					100	2,085,925			44 46	Reading and Columbia.....					50	501,880												
Chester Valley.....					100	871,900				Rensselaer and Saratoga.....					50	800,000	Jan. and July	July 4										
Chicago and Alton.....					100	1,783,100	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	98 102	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg 100						1,774,175	Jan. and July	July 5										
do preferred.....					100	2,425,200	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	100 102	Rutland and Burlington.....					100	2,233,376												
Chicago Burlington and Quincy 100						8,376,510	May & Nov.	May 6	119 120	St. Louis, Alton, & Terre Haute 100						2,300,000			37 1/2 38 1/2									
Chicago and Great Eastern.....					100					do do preferred 100						1,700,000	Annually.	May 7	65 1/2									
Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska.....					100	1,000,000				Sandusky, Dayton, and Cincin. 100						2,956,590												
Chicago and Milwaukee.....					100	2,350,000				do do preferred 100						304,297	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. 3										
Chicago and Northwestern.....					100	11,990,520			28 1/2 28 1/2	Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark 100						892,571												
do do preferred 100						8,435,500	June & Dec.	June 2 1/2	62 1/2 63 1/2	Schuylkill Valley.....					50	578,000	Jan. and July	July 5										
Chicago and Rock Island.....					100	6,000,000	April and Oct.	Apr. 5	110 110 1/2	Second Avenue (N. Y.).....					100	650,000	Apr. and Oct.	April 5	50 75									
Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line 100						1,106,125				Shamokin Valley & Pottsville.....					50	869,450	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 3										
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton 100						3,000,000	May and Nov.	May 4		Sixth Avenue (N. Y.).....					100	750,000	Quarterly.		120 125									
Cincinnati and Zanesville.....					100	2,000,000				Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y. 100						1,200,130												
Cleveland, Columbus, & Cincinnati 100						6,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5	124 130	Terre Haute and Richmond.....					50	1,900,150	Jan. and July	July 6										
Cleveland, Painesville & Ashta. 100						4,000,000	April and Oct.	Apr. 4		Third Avenue (N. Y.).....					100	1,170,000	Quarterly.	July 3										
Cleveland and Pittsburgh.....					50	5,233,625	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5	72 1/2 73 1/2	Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw.....					100	1,700,000												
Cleveland and Toledo.....					50	4,654,800	April and Oct.	Apr. 5	106 1/2 107 1/2	do do 1st pref 100						1,000,000												
Columbus & Indianapolis Cent. 100						1,490,800	Jan. and July	July 5		do do 2d pref 100						1,000,000												
Columbus and Xenia.....					100	1,490,800	Jan. and July	July 5		Toledo and Wabash.....					50	2,442,350	June and Dec.	June 3	42 45									
Concord.....					50	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July 3 1/2	63	do do preferred 50						984,700	June and Dec.	June 3 1/2	60									
Concord and Portsmouth.....					100	250,000	Jan. and July	July 3 1/2		Toga.....					100	125,000	Jan. and July	July 3 1/2										
Coney Island and Brooklyn.....					100	500,000				Troy and Boston.....					100	807,111												
Connecticut and Passumpsic.....					100	392,900				Troy and Greenbush.....					100	274,000	June and Dec.	June 3										
do do preferred 100						1,255,200	Jan. and July	July 3	72 1/2	Utica and Black River.....					100	811,560	Jan. and July	July 2										
Connecticut River.....					100	1,591,100	Jan. and July	July 4	100	Vermont and Canada.....					100	2,860,000	June and Dec.	June 4	99 100									
Covington and Lexington.....					100	1,582,169				Vermont and Massachusetts.....					100	2,214,225			43 43 1/2									
Dayton and Michigan.....					100	2,316,708				Warren.....					100	1,408,300	Jan. and July	July 3	93 1/2 95									
Delaware.....					50	406,132	Jan. and July	July 3		Westchester and Philadelphia.....					50	684,036												
Delaware, Lacka. & Western.....					50	6,822,932	Jan. and July	July 10	147 160	Western (Mass.).....					50	5,665,000	Jan. and July	July 4	128									
Des Moines Valley.....					100	1,550,000				Worcester and Lowell.....					100	1,141,000	Jan. and July	July 3										
Detroit and Milwaukee.....					100	952,350				Wrightsville, York & Gettys'g 50						317,050	Jan. and July	July 1										
do do preferred 100						1,500,000				<b>Canal.</b>																		
Dubuque and Sioux City.....					100	1,751,577				Chesapeake and Delaware.....					25	1,343,563												
do do preferred 100						1,982,180				Chesapeake and Ohio.....					25	8,228,595												
Eastern (Mass.).....					100	3,155,000	Jan. and July	July 3	96 98	Delaware Division.....					50	1,633,350	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 3	60									
Eighth Avenue, N. Y. 100						1,000,000	Quarterly.	July 3		Delaware and Hudson.....					100	10,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 10	141 1/2 142									
Elmira, Jefferson, & Canandaigua 100						500,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 2 1/2		Delaware Junction (Pa.).....					100	388,910												
Elmira and Williamsport.....					50	500,000	Jan. and July	July 2 1/2	60 70	Delaware and Haritan.....					100		Jan. and July	July 5										
do do preferred 50						500,000	Jan. and July	July 3 1/2	94	Lancaster and Susquehanna.....					50	200,000												
Erie.....					100	16,400,100	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 4	88 1/2 89	Lehigh Navigation.....					50	4,282,950	May and Nov.	May 5	117									
do preferred.....					100	8,535,700	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	88 1/2 89	Monongahela Navigation.....					50	726,800												
Erie and North.....					50	400,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 5		Morris (consolidated).....					100	1,025,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 4	80 85									
Erie and Pittsburgh.....					50	326,500				do preferred.....					100	1,175,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5	130									
Fitchburg.....					100	3,540,000	Jan. and July	July 3	63 1/2	North Branch.....					50	138,086												
Hannibal and St. Joseph.....					100	1,900,000			25 25	Schuylkill Navigation (consol.) 50						1,908,207			49 51									
do do preferred 100						5,253,836				do preferred 50						2,888,805	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 3 1/2	68 70									
Hartford and New Haven.....					100	2,350,000	Quarterly.	July 3	157	Susquehanna and Tide Water.....					50	2,050,070			18 20									
Housatonic.....					100	820,000				Union.....					50	2,750,000			34 40									
do preferred.....					100	1,180,000	Jan. and July	July 4		do preferred.....					50													
Hudson River.....					100	6,218,042	April and Oct.	Apr. 5	110 110 1/2	West Branch and Susquehanna 100						1,000,000	Jan. and July	July 5										
Huntingdon and Broad Top.....					50	617,500				Wilmington.....					100	700,000	Quarterly.	June 4	103 104									
do do preferred 50						190,750	Jan. and July	July 3 1/2		<b>Miscellaneous.</b>																		
Illinois Central.....					100	22,888,900	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5 & 10 1/2	124 124	American Coal.....					25	1,500,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 4	63									
Indianapolis and Cincinnati.....					50	1,689,900	April and Oct.	Apr. 4	123	American Telegraph.....					100													
Indianapolis and Madison.....					100	412,000	Jan. and July	July 3		Ashburton Coal.....					50	2,500,000												
do do preferred 100						407,900	Jan. and July	July 4		Atlantic Mail.....					100	4,000,000	Quarterly.	July 25	144 147 1/2									
Jeffersonville.....					50	1,015,900				Brunswick City.....					100													
Joliet and Chicago.....					100	1,000,000	Quarterly.	Aug. 1 1/2	95	Bucks County Lead.....					5	200,000												
Kennebec and Portland (new).....					100	835,000			70 90	Brooklyn Gas.....					100	2,00												



## Insurance and Mining Journal.

## INSURANCE STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Amount outstanding.	DIVIDEND.		MARKET.	
		Periods.	Last paid.	Bid.	Last sale.
Adriatic.....	25	\$300,000 Jan. and July.	July.....	85	
Aetna.....	50	300,000 do	July 3½ & 30 s.	94½	
Albany City.....	100	200,000	July.....	135	
American.....	50	200,000 Jan. and July.	July 3½ & 50 s.	135	
American Exchange.....	100	200,000 March and Sep.	Sep.....	87½	
Arctic.....	50	500,000 Jan. and July.	July.....	101	
Astor.....	25	250,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	100	
Atlantic (Brooklyn).....	50	300,000 March and Sep.	Sep.....	130	
Baltic.....	25	200,000 May and Nov.	May.....	100	
Beekman.....	25	200,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	107	
Bowery.....	25	300,000 June and Dec.	June.....	162	
Brevort.....	50	150,000 Jan. and July.	July.....	72½	
Broadway.....	25	200,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	135	
Brooklyn (L. I.).....	100	200,000 do	Aug.....	210	
Capital City (Albany).....	100	200,000	Aug.....	100	
Central Park.....	100	150,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	76	
Citizens.....	20	300,000 Jan. and July.	July.....	230	
City.....	70	210,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	134	
Clinton.....	100	250,000 Jan. and July.	July.....	95	
Columbian.....	100	3,500,000 do	July.....	102	
Commerce.....	100	200,000 do	July.....	105	
Commercial.....	50	200,000 Jan. and July.	July.....	135	
Commonwealth.....	100	250,000 April and Oct.	April.....	88½	
Continental.....	100	500,000 Jan. and July.	July.....	171½	
Corn Exchange.....	50	400,000 March and Sep.	Sep.....	100	
Croton.....	100	200,000 Jan. and July.	July.....	102½	
Eagle.....	40	300,000 April and Oct.	April.....	110	
Empire City.....	100	200,000 Jan. and July.	July.....	125½	
Excelsior.....	50	200,000 do	July.....	102½	
Exchange.....	30	150,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	60	
Firemen's.....	17	204,000 Jan. and July.	July.....	112½	
Firemen's Fund.....	10	150,000 do	July.....	59½	
Firemen's Trust (Bklyn).....	10	150,000 do	July.....	104	
Fulton.....	50	200,000 do	July.....	110	
Gallatin.....	50	150,000 May and Nov.	May.....	85	
Gebhard.....	100	200,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	90½	
Germania.....	50	500,000 Jan. and July.	July.....	5	
Globe.....	50	200,000 do	July.....	115	
Goodhue.....	100	200,000 do	July.....	85	
Greenwich.....	25	200,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	154½	
Grocers.....	50	300,000 March and Sep.	Sep.....	99	
Guardian.....	—	200,000 do	July.....	99	
Hamilton.....	15	150,000 Jan. and July.	July.....	90	
Hanover.....	50	400,000 do	July.....	125	
Harmony (F. & M.).....	50	300,000 do	July.....	130	
Hoffman.....	100	300,000 do	July.....	100	
Home.....	100	2,000,000 Jan. and July.	July.....	137½	
Howard.....	50	300,000 do	Jan.....	110	
Howard.....	50	300,000 do	July.....	174½	
Humboldt.....	100	200,000 do	July.....	100	
Importers' and Traders.....	50	200,000 do	July.....	106	
Indemnity.....	100	150,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	75	
International.....	100	1,000,000 April and Oct.	April.....	100	
Irvine.....	25	200,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	105	
Jefferson.....	100	200,000 March and Sep.	Sep.....	156	
Jersey City (N. J.).....	50	150,000 Jan. and July.	July.....	5	
King's County (Brooklyn).....	30	150,000 March and Sep.	Sep.....	70	
Knickerbocker.....	40	280,000 Jan. and July.	July.....	100	
Lafayette (Brooklyn).....	50	150,000 do	July.....	95	
Lamar.....	100	300,000 do	July.....	115	
Lenox.....	25	150,000 March and Sep.	September.....	130	
Long Island (Brooklyn).....	25	200,000 Jan. and July.	July.....	161	
Lincoln Fund.....	50	1,000,000 do	July.....	99½	
Lorillard.....	25	1,000,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	135	
Manhattan.....	100	500,000 Jan. and July.	July.....	135	
Market.....	100	200,000 do	July.....	135	
Mechanics' (Brooklyn).....	50	150,000 do	July.....	135	
Mechanics' and Traders.....	25	200,000 do	July.....	135	
Mercantile (marine).....	100	500,000 do	July.....	110	
Mechanics.....	50	200,000 do	July.....	300	
Metropolitan.....	100	1,000,000 do	July.....	130½	
Montank (Brooklyn).....	50	150,000 do	July.....	125	
Morris (and inland).....	100	200,000 do	July.....	175	
Nassau (Brooklyn).....	50	150,000 Jan. and July.	July.....	141	
National.....	37½	200,000 do	July.....	97½	
New Amsterdam.....	25	200,000 do	July.....	100	
New World.....	50	200,000 do	July.....	160	
N. Y. Equitable.....	35	210,000 do	July.....	125	
N. Y. Fire.....	100	200,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	120	
Niagara.....	50	1,000,000 Jan. and July.	July.....	97½	
North American.....	50	1,000,000 June and Dec.	June.....	106	
North River.....	25	350,000 April and Oct.	April.....	127½	
Northwestern (Oswego).....	50	150,000 Jan. and July.	July.....	99½	
Pacific.....	25	200,000 do	July.....	101	
Park.....	100	200,000 do	July.....	88	
Peter Cooper.....	20	150,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	155	
People's.....	20	150,000 Jan. and July.	July.....	120	
Phoenix.....	50	500,000 do	July.....	112½	
Relief.....	50	200,000 do	July.....	105	
Republic.....	100	200,000 do	July.....	88	
Resolute.....	100	200,000 do	July.....	135	
Rutgers.....	25	200,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....	120	
St. Mark's.....	25	150,000 do	Aug.....	100	
St. Nicholas.....	25	150,000 do	Aug.....	112	
Security.....	50	1,000,000 do	Aug.....	126½	
Standard.....	50	200,000 Jan. and July.	July.....	150	
Star.....	100	200,000 do	July.....	110	
Sterling.....	100	200,000 do	July.....	104½	
Stuyvesant.....	25	200,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....		
Tradesmen's.....	25	150,000 Jan. and July.	July.....		
United States.....	26	250,000 do	July.....		
Washington.....	50	400,000 Feb. and Aug.	Aug.....		
Williamsburg City.....	50	150,000 Jan. and July.	July.....		
Yonkers and New York.....	100	500,000 do	July.....		

MARINE LOSSES.—The marine losses for the first eight months of the present year are heavier than for the same period for several years past.

Total for eight months.....	243	\$19,738,000
Same period in 1863.....	308	15,585,900
Same period in 1864.....	308	14,126,800

CALIFORNIA COAL MINES.—The following shows the products of the Mount Diablo mines for the two first quarters of 1865 :

The Eureka Mine, Mount Diablo, product first quarter 1865.....	2,591
Product second quarter, 1865.....	5,089

Total first six months this year..... 7,680  
Average price, \$8 50 per ton.

The Black Diamond Mine, Mount Diablo, produced first quarter, 1865.....	4,000
Second quarter, 1865.....	2,700

Total product first six months this year..... 6,704  
Average price, \$8 50 per ton.

The Union Mine, Mount Diablo, produced in the first quarter of 1865.....	1,400
Second quarter.....	2,050

Total first six months, 1865..... 3,450  
Average price, \$8 50 per ton.

The Pittsburg Mine has produced nothing during the past quarter the company being engaged in the construction of a railroad from their mine.

OIL IN TENNESSEE.—In the vicinity of Decherd, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, eighty-two miles from Nashville, oil has been discovered running from the fissures of the rocks, and, in several places near Cowan, wells had to be abandoned by the people who owned them in consequence of the great quantities of pure petroleum that accumulated on the surface of the water. The indications of oil are so positive all over this part of Franklin County that private parties are preparing to bore.

COAL IN COLORADO.—A rich vein of coal has been discovered in the Smoky Hill region. The vein is seven feet thick, and extends some sixty-five or seventy miles. It will be in good time for the Pacific Railroad.

COAL UNDER THE SEA.—Coal has been gathered up on the beach at Phippsburg, Me., for many years, and Professor Brackett, of Bowdoin College, thinks that a coal mine extends along the coast from Rhode Island to Nova Scotia, but that the bed of coal is too far out at sea to be worked. The waves cast blocks of it upon the beach from time to time.

ONONDAGA SALT.—The whole quantity of salt inspected on the Onondaga (N. Y.) Salt Springs Reservation from January 1 to July 1, 1865, is 842,965 bushels. The whole quantity inspected during the same time in 1864, 1,596,140 bushels. Decrease, 753,175.

## PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	MARKET.		COMPANIES.	MARKET.	
	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adamantine Oil.....	1 00		Maple Shade of N. Y.		
Allegany.....	60	1 00	Maple Shade of Phil.		
Beekman.....	60	1 00	Montana.....	6 50	7 00
Bennet Reserve.....	1 00		Mount Vernon.....		60
Bennet Run.....	20 00		National Oil of N. Y.		4 00
Bergen Coal and Oil.....	15	24	N. York, Phila. and		
Black Creek.....			Baltimore Consol.		
Blood Farm.....	12 00		Noble & Delamater		4 00
Bowley Oil.....	3 00		of Philadelphia.....		
Brevort.....	11 00	13 25	Noble & Delamater		1 50
Brooklyn.....	60	75	Rock Oil.....		
Buchanan Farm.....	70	74	Northern Light.....	1 00	2 00
California.....	18 00		Oceanic.....	92	1 00
Cascade.....			Oil City Petroleum.....		
Central.....	20 00		Oil Creek of N. Y.....	3 00	3 20
Cherry Run Petrol'm.....	32		Pacific.....		
Clifton.....	5 00		Palmer Petroleum.....		
Commercial.....			People's Petroleum.....		
Commonwealth.....			Phillips.....		2 00
Consolidated of N. Y.	2 00		Pit Hole Creek.....	8 48	8 50
De Kalb.....			President.....	1 00	
Dalzell.....			Rawson Farm.....		
Devon Oil.....			Reverie.....		10 00
Enterprise.....	55		Rynd Farm.....	85	90
Everett Petroleum.....	75	1 70	Sherman & Barnard's		60
Excelsior.....	1 22	1 26	Southard.....	40	90
First National.....	24	38	Standard Petroleum.....		
Fountain Petroleum.....	3 00		Story & McClintock		
Fulton Oil.....			Success.....		
Germania.....	30		Tack Petrol'm of N. Y.	50	59
G. Western Consol.....			Talman.....		
Guild Farm.....			Tarr Farm.....		
Hammond.....	10 00		Terraganta.....		
Heydrick.....	50	1 00	Titus Oil.....		
Heydrick Brothers.....	1 23		Titus Estate.....	10 00	40 00
Hickory Farm.....	2 00	5 00	Union.....		
Home.....			United Petrol'm F'ms.		
Inexhaustible.....	36	40	United States.....	27 80	27 85
Johnson's Fulton Oil	6 50		United States Pe-		
Knickerbocker Petrol'm	20		troleum Candle.....		
Lamb Farms.....			Venango.....		
McClintockville.....			Vesta.....		
McKinley.....	2 00	3 50	Watson Petroleum.....		
Manhattan.....	26	39	Webster.....	1 61	1 67
Maple Grove.....	80		W. Virg. Oil and Coal		15
			Woods & Wright		
			Oil Creek.....		
			Working People's		
			Petroleum.....		

## TABLE OF LETTER POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The Asterisk (\*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases prepayment is required.

Countries.	Not Exc. + o. cts.	Not Exc. + o. cts.
Acapulco.....	10	
Aden, British Mail, via Southampton .....	38	
Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid 36c).....	*38	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*30	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt.....	21	
do open mail, via England, by British pkt.....	5	
Algeria, French mail .....	*15	*30
Arabia, British mail, via Southampton .....	38	
do do Marseilles.....	39	45
Argentine Republic, via England.....	45	
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux .....	30	60
Ascension, via England.....	45	
Aspinwall.....	10	
Australia, British mail via St'h'mpt'n .....	38	
do do Marseilles .....	39	45
do by private ship from New York or Boston .....	5	
do Fch. mail (St'h Austr'a Co.) .....	*30	*60
do by Beem. or Hamb'g mail via Marseilles and Suez.....	50	102
do by Bremen and Hamb'g mail via Trieste.....	55	
Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail .....	*30	
do do Prussian closed ml. when prep'd .....	28	
do do by Brem. or Hamb'g mail.....	*15	
do do (except prov. in Italy) Fch. mail.....	*21	*47
Azores Island, British mail via Por.....	29	32
Baden, Prussian closed mail (if prep'd 28cts).....	*30	
do Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Bahamas, by direct st'r from N. Y. ....	5	
Batavia, British mail via Southam't'n .....	45	
do do Marseilles.....	58	
do French mail.....	30	60
Bavaria, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do when prepaid .....	28	
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail .....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Belgium, French mail.....	*21	*42
do closed mail, via England.....	*27	
do open mail, via London, by American packet.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5	
Belgrade, open mail, via London, by American packet.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5	
do by French mail.....	*21	*42
Beyrout Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38cts).....	*40	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
Bogota, New Granada.....	18	
Bolivia.....	34	
Brazil, via England.....	45	
do France, in Fch. mail from Bordeaux.....	*38	*60
Bremen, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do do when prep'd .....	28	
do Bremen mail.....	*10	
do Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Brit. A. Am. Prov., except Canada and New Brunsw'k not over 3,000 m. ....	*10	
do do do exceeding 3,000 m. ....	*15	
Brunswick, Prussian mail.....	*30	
do do when prep'd .....	28	
do by Brem. or Hamb'g ml. ....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Buenos Ayres, via England.....	45	
do via France by French mail from Bordeaux.....	30	60
Canada .....	*10	
Canary Islands, via England.....	38	45
Cape of Good Hope, Brit. mail, via Southampton.....	45	
do do Brit. mail via Marseilles.....	58	
Cape de Verde Islands, via England .....	29	37
do do in Fch. mail, via Bord'x and Lisbon .....	30	60
C. Am. Pac. Sloop, via Panama .....	10	
Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American packet.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5	
do French mail.....	30	60
do Brit. mail, via Southampton .....	38	
do do Marseilles.....	39	45
Chili.....	34	
China, Brit. mail via Southampton .....	45	
do do Marseilles.....	58	
do do Br'n or Hamb'g ml. via Trieste.....	55	
do by Br'n or Hamb'g mail, via Marseilles and Suez.....	40	72
do French mail.....	30	60
do by mail to San Fran., thence by private ship.....	3	
Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c).....	*40	
do French mail.....	*20	*60
do by Br'n or Hamb'g mail .....	*32	
do open mail, via London, by Am. packet.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by Brit. packet.....	5	
Corfu—see Ionian Islands		
Corsica, British mail by Am. packet .....	21	
do do Brit. packet .....	5	
do French mail.....	*15	*30
Costa Rica.....	10	
Cuba.....	10	
Curacao via England.....	45	
Denmark, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 38cts).....	*35	
do by Brem. or Hamb'g mail .....	*20	
do French mail.....	*27	*54
East Indies, open mail, via London, by American pack't.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5	
do Prussian closed mail, via Trieste.....	68	
do (Lng. possessions,) Prus. closed mail, via Trieste.....	36	
by Br'n or Hamb'g mail, via Marseilles and Suez.....	40	72
do by Br'n or Hamb'g mail, via Trieste.....	64	
do French mail.....	30	60
Ecuador.....	34	
Falkland Islands, via England.....	38	
France.....	*15	*30
Frankfort, French mail.....	*21	*42
do Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do do when prepaid.....	*28	
do Bremen or Hamburg mail .....	*15	
Gambia, via England.....	38	
Gaudaloupe, via England.....	45	
Guatemala.....	10	
German States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c).....	*30	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
do Bremen mail.....	*15	
do (except Luxemburg) Hamburg mail.....	*15	
Gibraltar, French mail.....	21	42
do open mail, via London, by Amn. pkt.....	24	
do open mail by British pkt.....	1	
Great Britain and Ireland.....	*25	
Greece, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c).....	*42	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*35	
do open mail, via London, by American pkt.....	21	
do open mail, via London, by British pkt.....	5	
Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from New York.....	*10	
do Bremen mail.....	*15	
do Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do do when prepaid.....	28	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Hanover, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do when prepaid .....	28	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Hayti, via England.....	45	
Holland, French mail.....	*21	*42
do open mail, via London, by American pkt.....	21	
Holland, open mail, via London, by British pkt.....	5	
Holstein, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c).....	*35	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*25	
do French mail.....	*27	*54
Honduras.....	35	
Indian Archipelago, French mail.....	30	60
do British mail, via Marseilles.....	39	45
Ionian Islands, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c).....	*38	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
do British mail, via England.....	35	49
Japan, British mail, via Southampton .....	45	
do do via Marseilles.....	58	
do French mail.....	30	60
Liberia, British mail.....	33	
Lombardy, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c).....	*42	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail, when prepaid.....	28	
do Grand Duchy, French mail.....	*21	*42
do Grand Duchy, Bremen mail.....	*15	
do Grand Duchy, Hamburg mail.....	*22	
Madeira, Island of, via England.....	29	37
Majorca and Minorca, British mail.....	33	
do do French mail.....	21	42
Malta, Island of, open mail, via Lond. by American pkt.....	21	
do op. mail, via Brit. pkt.....	5	
do French mail.....	*30	*60
Martinique, via England.....	45	
Mauritius, British mail, via South'pt'n .....	33	
do do via Marseilles .....	39	45
do French mail.....	30	60
Mexico, (except Yucatan, Matamoras and Pacific coast.....	34	
do to places excepted above.....	10	
Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin,) Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do when p'paid .....	28	
do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do (Strelitz and Schwerin,) French mail.....	*21	*42
Montevideo, via England.....	45	
do via France, by Frn'h mail from Bordeaux.....	30	60
do do French mail.....	*21	*42
do do by Bremen and Hamburg mail.....	22	
Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. York.....	5	
Netherlands, The, French mail.....	*21	*42
do open mail, via Lon. by Amer. pkt.....	21	
do open mail, via Lon. by British pkt.....	5	
New Brunswick.....	*10	
Newfoundland.....	10	
New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama).....	18	
New South Wales, British mail, via Southampton.....	33	
do do British mail, via Marseilles.....	39	45
do do French mail.....	*30	*60
do do by mail to San Francisco.....	3	
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton.....	33	
do British mail, via Marseilles.....	39	45
do French mail.....	*30	*60
Nicaragu, Pacific slope, via Panama .....	10	
do Gulf Coast of.....	34	
Norway, Prus. closed mail, (if p'paid, 42c).....	*46	
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail.....	*38	
do French mail.....	*38	*66
Nova Scotia—see Brit. N. American Provs.....		
Oldenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 28c).....	*30	



Countries.	Not Exc.	Not Exc.
cts.	cts.	cts.
Oldenburg, by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*13	*42
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Panama.....	10	19
Paraguay, British mail, via England.....	45	45
Peru.....	22	22
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton.....	45	45
do do British mail, via Marseilles.....	53	53
do do French.....	30	60
Poland, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 35c.).....	*37	*42
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail.....	*29	*42
do by French mail.....	*30	*60
Porto Rico, British mail, via Havana.....	34	34
Portugal, British mail, via England.....	33	45
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail.....	30	42
do by French mail, via Behobia.....	21	42
do do via Bord'x & Lis.....	30	60
Prussia, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	*42
do do when prep.....	28	28
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	*42
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Rom. or Pap. States Prus. closed mail.....	44	44
do do French mail.....	*27	*64
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	28	28
Romagna, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c.).....	*42	*42
Russia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 35c.).....	*37	*42
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail.....	*29	*42
do French mail.....	*30	*60
Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco.....	3	3
Sardinian States, Prus. cl'd mail (if prepaid, 40c.).....	*42	*42
do do French mail.....	*21	*42
do do Brem. or Ham. mail.....	*28	*28
Savoy, District of.....	*15	*30
Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	*30
do do when pre.....	28	28
do by Bre. or Ham. mail.....	*15	*42
do French mail.....	*21	*42
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar, Pr. cl'd m.....	*30	*30
do do when pre.....	28	28
do do do Brem. or Ham- burg mail.....	*15	*42
do do do French mail.....	*21	*42
Saxony, King. of, Prus. cl'd m.....	*30	*30
do do do when pre.....	28	28
do do by Brem. or Ham. m.....	*15	*42
do do French mail.....	*21	*42
Schleswig, by Brem. or Ham. mail.....	*25	*25
do do Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c.).....	*35	*42
Sicilies, The Two, Prus. closed mail.....	47	47
do do French mail.....	*21	*42
do do open m'l via Lon. by Amer. packet.....	21	21
do do open m'l via Lon. by Brit. packet.....	5	5
do do by Bremen or Ham- burg mail.....	22	22
Singapore, Brit. m'l, via Southampton.....	45	45
do do via Marseilles.....	53	53
do do French mail.....	30	60
Spain, Brit. mail, by Amer. packet.....	21	21
do do by British packet.....	5	5
do French mail.....	21	42
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	30	42
St. Thomas, by U.S. pkt., to Kingston, Jamaica.....	18	18
do do via Havana.....	34	34
Sweden, Prus. cl'd mail (if prep'd, 38c.).....	*40	*40
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*38	*38
do French mail.....	*33	*66
Smyrna, Prus. cl'd mail (if prep'd, 38c.).....	*40	*40
do French mail.....	*30	*60
Switzerl'd, Pr. cl'd mail (if prep'd, 38c.).....	*35	*35
do French mail.....	*21	*42
do by Bremen mail.....	*19	*19
do by Hamburg mail.....	*19	*19
Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by French packet.....	33	45
do French mail.....	30	60
Turkey in Europe, and Turkish Islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:		
Prussian closed mail.....	28	28
By Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*32	*32
Open mail, via Lon., by Am. pkt.....	21	21
do do by Brit. pkt.....	5	5

Countries.	Not Exc.	Not Exc.
cts.	cts.	cts.
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned:		
By French mail, via Austria.....	21	*42
Turk's Island.....	19	19
Tuscany, Pr. cl'd mail (if prepaid, 40c.).....	*42	*42
do French mail.....	*21	*42
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*28	*28
Uruguay, via France, by French mail from Bordeaux.....	30	60
do British mail, via England.....	45	45
Van Diemen's Land, British mail, via Southampton.....	33	33
do British mail, via Marseilles.....	39	45
do French mail.....	30	60
Venetian States, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 28c.).....	*30	*30
do French mail.....	*27	*54
do by Bremen or Ham- burg mail.....	*15	*15
Venezuela, British mail, via South- ampton.....	45	45
West Indies, British.....	10	10
do not British (except Cuba).....	34	34
Wurtemberg, Pr. cl'd mail.....	*30	*30
do do when pre.....	28	28
do by open mail, via Lon., in American packet.....	21	21
do by open mail, via Lon., in British packet.....	5	5
do French mail.....	*21	*42
do Bremen or Hamb'g mail.....	*15	*15

## OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

U S. Mail Line  
TO  
CALIFORNIA.

By the steamers of the ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY from New York to Aspinwall, by Railroad of the PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY from Aspinwall to Panama, and by Steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY from Panama to San Francisco.

D. B. ALLEN,  
General Agent of the Line,  
No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

## MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO.,  
No. 108 Broadway, New York.

Cash Capital.....\$1,000,000  
Assets July 1, 1865.....1,400,000

This Company insures, at customary rates of premium against all Marine and Inland Navigation Risks on Cargo or Freight; also against loss or damage by Fire.

If Premiums are paid in Gold, Losses will be paid in Gold.

The Assured receive twenty-five per cent of the net profits, without incurring any liability, or in lieu thereof, at their option, a liberal discount upon the premium.

All losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.  
Scrip Dividend declared Jan. 10, 1865,  
FIFTY PER CENT.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.  
ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice President.  
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, 2d Vice Pres.  
JOHN C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

## OFFICE OF THE

MORRIS  
FIRE AND INLAND  
Insurance Company,

(COLUMBIAN BUILDING.)

1 Nassau Street.

New York, July 1st, 1865.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL - - - \$5,000,000.00  
CASH CAPITAL, paid in, & Surplus, 885,040.57

Policies of Insurance against loss or damage by Fire  
issued on the most favorable Terms

B. C. MORRIS, Pres't.

Wm. M. WHITNEY, Sec'y.

SUN  
Mutual Insurance  
COMPANY.

(INSURANCE BUILDINGS.)

49 WALL STREET.

ASSETS, Oct. 4, 1864 - - - \$2,383,497 45

DIVIDEND THIRTY PER CENT.

This Company insures against Marine Risks on Vessels, Freight, and Cargo; also, against Inland Navigation Risks.  
Premiums paid in gold will be entitled to a return premium in gold.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, Pres't.

EDWARD P. ANTHONY, Vice-Pres't

ISAAC H. WALKER, Sec'y.

## NATIONAL LIFE

AND

## Travelers' Insurance Co.

OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE, 243 BROADWAY.

Authorized Capital.....\$500,000

## DIRECTORS:

EDWARD A. JONES, ORISON BLUNT,  
SAMUEL J. GLASSETT, HOWELL SMITH,  
T. B. VAN BUREN, F. H. LUMMUS,  
STYVESTER M. BEARD, WM. E. PRINCE,  
ROBERT CROWLEY, STYVESTER TRATS,  
WILLIAM COIT, JOSEPH WILDE,  
J. C. DIMMICK, A. A. LOW,  
HENRY CLEWS, CHAS. CURTIS,  
ALBERT WRIGHT, ASHER S. MILLS,  
JOHN A. ISBLIN, WM. H. WEBB,  
H. P. FREEMAN, HENRY J. THOMAS,  
NICHOLAS E. SMITH, SILAS C. HARRING,  
JAMES R. DOW, SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW,

RICHARD A. MCCURDY.

EDWARD A. JONES, President.

WM. E. PRINCE, Vice-President.

ASHER S. MILLS, Secretary.

T. B. VAN BUREN, Treasurer.

S. TRATS, M.D., Medical Examiner.

E. H. JONES, Superintendent of Agencies.

R. F. FOLGOS, General Railway Agent.

## LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES

are issued on the Mutual plan. All the profits in this department are divided *pro rata* among the Policy Holders. All policies to be *incontestable* after five years from date, and non-forfeitable after two annual payments. A loan of one-third of the amount of premiums will be made; also, thirty days' grace given in payment of premiums.

## GENERAL ACCIDENT POLICIES

are granted, covering accidents of all descriptions, including the travelers' risk. Issued

## WITHOUT COMPENSATION,

they provide for death, if caused by accident; but in case of injury only, the insured receives no compensation. If granted

## WITH COMPENSATION,

the full amount assured is payable to the family in case of death caused by accident and occurring within three months from the date of injury. Or, in case of injury causing disability, the insured receives a weekly compensation until he is able to attend to his business, such time not to exceed twenty-six weeks. The policy covers all forms of Dislocations, Broken Bones, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Gunshot Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Bites of Dogs, Assaults by Burglars, Robbers, or Murderers, the action of Lightning or Sun-stroke, the effects of Explosions, Floods, and Suffocation by Drowning or Choking, and all other kinds of accidents.

## TEN DOLLARS

secures a general Accident Policy for

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS,

with a Weekly Compensation of

TEN DOLLARS.

## TRAVELERS' INSURANCE TICKETS

for any length of time, from one day to twelve months are on sale at the various Railroad and Steamboat Ticket Offices and Agencies.

## MARINE RISKS AND SPECIAL VOYAGES.

Policies are granted insuring against death by accident while sailing in steamer or sailing vessels; also for special voyages.

Full information, together with Tables of Rates, &c., can be obtained at the Home Office, or by application to the State Agent.

Government Agency, and Designated Depository of the United States.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, Pres't. JOHN T. HILL, Cash'r

THE  
NINTH NATIONAL BANK  
of the City of New York,  
363 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FRANKLIN ST.

Terms for Banks and Bankers Accounts:

Takes New England money at 1-10 and New York State  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. discount.  
Checks on Albany, Troy, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore at par.

Interest collected, and credited in Gold or Currency as directed.

Revenue Stamps supplied—\$30 with 4  $\frac{1}{2}$  ct. disc't  
do do do 100 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  do  
do do do 1,000 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  do

All classes of Government Securities bought and sold.

Redeems for National Banks, at present, without charge, using the Bills for the Army.

Receives National Currency at par, put to credit of any Bank, or pays Sight Drafts for it.

7-30 Notes bought and sold at market rates.

The United States 5 per cent., one year, and two year, and two year Coupon Notes, received on deposit from regular dealers, or those choosing to become so.

Will deliver new Fractional Currency, at your Bank, in sums not less than \$1,000, per Express, at market rates, and bags of \$50 1 cent and 2 cent, and \$30 3 cent coin, free of charge.

The above is in reply to numerous inquiries for terms. Any further information by writing to the undersigned.

The paid up Capital of this Bank is ONE MILLION DOLLARS, with a large surplus.

J. U. ORVIS, President.

J. T. HILL, Cashier.

NEW YORK, July 22, 1865.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK  
of the City of New York,  
27 and 29 Pine Street.

DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF  
THE UNITED STATES,

HAVE FOR SALE, READY FOR DELIVERY,

U.S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes

Convertible, at Maturity, into

6 PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

Also, United States 10-40 Bonds.

Do. 5-20 Bonds.

Do. 1 Year Certificates.

We also collect Government Vouchers and Drafts and attend to other business with Government.

P. C. CALHOUN, President.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED,  
BANKERS,  
And Government Loan Agents.

No. 6 WALL STREET,

Buy and Sell Government Securities and Specie,  
AT BEST RATES, AT THE COUNTER.

FOUR PER CENT ALLOWED  
ON ALL DEPOSITS, Subject to Check at Sight.

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, and other  
Securities bought and sold at Brokers' Board, at the usual Commission.

H. J. MESSENGER, BANKER,  
No. 139 BROADWAY,

Seven-thirty Loan Agent

Gold Bonds and Stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

AND

No. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, etc., etc. Also Commercial Credits.

L.P. MORTON & Co.,  
BANKERS,  
35 WALL STREET,  
NEW YORK,

Are prepared to draw Sterling Bills of Exchange, at sight, or sixty days, on the

Union Bank of London,  
in sums to suit purchasers; and also to issue Circular Letters of Credit, on this Bank, for Travellers' use.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on Commission.

ORDERS FOR SECURITIES EXECUTED ABROAD.

Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to Cheques at sight.

Prompt attention given to the Collection of Dividends, Drafts, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,  
Bankers,

COR. OF PINE AND NASSAU STS.,

ISSUE

Circular Notes and Circular Letters of Credit,

For the use of Travelers abroad and in the United States, available in all the principal cities of the world; also,

Commercial Credits,

For use in Europe, east of the Cape of Good Hope, West Indies, South America, and the United States.

AGENCY, BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,

No. 24 PINE STREET,  
WALTER WATSON, CLARENCE M. MYLREA,  
and JAMES GOLDIE, Agents.

Exchange bought and sold on London and collections made in Great Britain and the colonies. Drafts issued on Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia and San Francisco. Drafts for small sums issued on Ireland and Scotland.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK  
OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL.... \$2,000,000 | SURPLUS.... \$1,200,000

This Bank will issue Certificates of Deposit bearing interest on favorable terms.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

NEW YORK, August, 21, 1865.

A. G. CATTELL, Pres't. } Capital,

A. WHILLDIN, V. Pres't. } \$500,000

THE CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.,

Attends to business of Banks and Bankers on liberal terms.

J. W. TORREY, Cashier.

EDWARD L. CORLIES, Auctioneer.

By Kobbe & Corlies,

Stores Nos. 87 and 89 LEONARD STREET.

TUESDAY, Sept. 12,

At 10 o'clock, at the salesrooms,

LARGE AND SPECIAL SALE

OF

IRISH LINENS AND LINEN GOODS,

ALSO,

GERMAN AND ENGLISH HOSIERY AND HOSIERY GOODS.

On a credit of four months, for approved endorsed

Paper, for all sums of \$100 and upward.

Catalogue and samples on the morning of sale.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13,

At 10 o'clock, at the salesrooms,

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE

OF

MILLINERY, GOODS, SILKS, VELVETS, &c.,

On similar terms.

Catalogues and samples on the morning of sale.

THURSDAY, Sept. 14,

On similar terms,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WOOLENS, TAILORING, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

Catalogues and samples on the morning of sale.

FRIDAY, Sept. 15,

At 10 o'clock, at the salesrooms,

LACE AND DRESS GOODS.

SATURDAY, Sept. 16,

MILLINERY GOODS.

GERMANIA  
FIRE  
INSURANCE CO.

No. 4 WALL STREET, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL, \$500,000,  
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

THIS COMPANY INSURES PROPERTY OF ALL KINDS AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

MAURICE HILGER,

President.

RUDOLPH GARRIGUE,

Vice-President.

JOHN E. KAHL, Secretary.

NIAGARA  
Fire Insurance Company.

No. 12 Wall Street.

CASH CAPITAL, \$1,000,000  
SURPLUS, JANUARY 1st, 1865, 270,353

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.  
Chartered 1850. Cash Dividends paid in 15 years,  
253 per cent.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

GUITERMAN BROTHERS,

IMPORTERS OF

Shawls, Dress Goods, & Scarfs,  
63 LEONARD ST.,

NEW YORK.

SEYMOUR & LACY,  
Manufacturers of Ruches and  
Nett Goods.

No. 63 READE STREET,

UT STAIRS,

NEW YORK.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER  
TRAVEL.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

NEW YORK TO CAMDEN,

From Pier 3, N. R., Daily, at 10:45 A. M.,

connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M. for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branchport, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampan, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, \$1.

The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M. for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, \$2. Excursion tickets, good for three days, \$3.  
From Camden, take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

Banking and Collecting Office of

J. NELSON LUCKEY,

243 BROADWAY,

Interest allowed on call deposits at the rate of four per cent; on deposits of three months and over, five per cent, and six per cent on deposits of six months and over.

Any deposit may be drawn on ten days' notice, and interest allowed the same as deposits on call.

Collections promptly made and returned with quick dispatch.

Government and other securities bought and sold. Possessing every facility, will execute all orders and commissions at the very best market rates.

Refer by permission to  
S. C. Thompson, Pres. 1st National Bank, N. Y.  
A. N. Stout, Pres. Nat'l Shoe & Leather B'k, N. Y.  
W. H. Johnson, President Hanover Bank, N. Y.  
James Buell, Pres. Imp. & Trad. Nat'l B'k, N. Y.  
S. K. Green, Pres. 3d-av. Savings Bank, N. Y.  
V. L. Buxton, Irving Savings Bank, N. Y.  
Hon. George Opdyke, Ex-Mayor, N. Y.  
Hon. James Harper, Ex-Mayor, N. Y.

Francis & Loutrel,

45 MAIDEN LANE,

STATIONERS, STEAM PRINTERS,

LITHOGRAPHERS AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS.

All kinds of Stationery, Paper and Account Books for Business, Professional and Private use. Orders solicited.